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Japan

LDP 'Pessimistic' Over Opposition to UN Bill

OW3110154390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1513 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 31 KYODO—The leadership of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) recognizes that it will be difficult to enact the United Nations peace cooperation bill in the current extraordinary Diet session, LDP sources said Wednesday.

While the party leaders have not changed their official stance of trying to win passage of the bill before the monthlong Diet session adjourns November 10, they see little likelihood of persuading the moderate opposition camp to side with the government, the sources said.

The LDP holds a comfortable majority in the House of Representatives but the House of Councillors, the upper chamber, is in the hands of the opposition. The bill needs approval by both houses for passage.

The LDP is pessimistic because the opposition parties have stiffened their objections to the bill, which would authorize the dispatch of Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel abroad.

Shin Kanemaru, an influential figure within the ruling party, sounded the retreat Tuesday when he urged the government to undertake a major revision of the bill. Kanemaru, a former deputy prime minister, said Japan must avoid causing concern among its Asian neighbors by sending SDF members overseas.

All opposition parties except the moderate Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) clearly oppose the bill, arguing that it violates the Constitution.

LDP sources said Komeito, another centrist party, has stiffened its opposition to the bill. Komeito holds the swing vote in the upper house if the DSP votes with the LDP.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, however, told the special lower house committee hearing the bill Wednesday that the government has no plan to make any major revision to the bill.

In Osaka, Mutsuki Kato, chairman of the LDP's Policy Affairs Research Council, said both government and LDP executives should take responsibility if the bill fails to get through parliament. He said the government will do its best to pass the bill but added he thinks there is not enough time left for it to be enacted in the current Diet session.

Meanwhile, Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto told the Diet on Wednesday that Japan will make no further financial contributions to help the multinational forces deployed in the Persian Gulf. "Japan is not thinking at all to extend further financial support" to the multinational forces, Hashimoto said in response to a question from an opposition party member.

The Japanese Government has so far pledged 2 billion dollars to the U.S.-dominated multinational forces deployed after Iraq invaded Kuwait on August 2.

Diet Holds First Public Session on Peace Bill

OW0111141190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1343 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 1 KYODO—Academic heavyweights took the floor at a Diet hearing Thursday to join the controversy over the pros and cons of government-sponsored legislation designed to send Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel overseas.

Four professors and two others appeared before the first public hearing of the House of Representatives Ad Hoc Committee on the U.N. Peace Cooperation Bill which Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu has proposed as part of Japan's overall cooperation in international peacekeeping efforts.

Dokkyo University Prof. Toshihiro Yamauchi spoke in favor of the opposition Japan Socialist Party, criticizing the bill as a blatant breach of the Constitution. The bill puts no legal limits on small arms SDF personnel can carry during overseas Japanese peacekeeping efforts, and on their collaboration in the potential transport of weapons, he said.

Full civilian control of the SDF is not guaranteed as the bill allows SDF personnel to go abroad without Diet approval. Yamauchi said this is likely to cause concern among Asian nations that Japan may intend to revive its past militarism.

Another pro-JSP professor, Motofumi Asai from Nihon University, also said overseas dispatch of SDF personnel as envisaged in the bill is equivalent to supplying logistical support to the international community.

The government's assertion that such action does not constitute collective defense as banned in the Constitution is not acceptable internationally and the criteria for defining the difference between the nation's paramilitary force and its troops are unacceptable, Asai said.

Tetsuo Maeda, a military affairs critic recommended by opposition Komeito, criticized Kaifu's insistence on the need for a new international order and Japan's conceptual change toward that end as abrupt and ambiguous. He said a scaling-down of the SDF should be a prerequisite for this.

Shizuo Saito, a former Japanese ambassador to the United Nations, spoke for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), saying the bill is an unavoidable international obligation.

The needs of those seeking Japanese aid should be taken into account in discussing SDF dispatch to troubled regions, Saito said. He said the bill would give SDF personnel needed experience. He commended the bill for seeking to utilize the transport capability of the SDF.

Akihiko Tanaka, assistant professor at the University of Tokyo, also a pro-LDP speaker, noted that the emergence of a state such as Iraq seeking to break the status quo by invading another country is possible even in the post-cold war era.

Visible contributions like the dispatch of personnel in addition to financial assistance to the United States' military effort were inevitable, but pushing the U.S. into isolationism would damage Japan's national interests, Tanaka said. He said the bill should be passed through the Diet to show Japan's solidarity with the U.S.

Another professor at the University of Tokyo, Seizaburo Sato, also defended the LDP stand, saying the bill is the very least Japan can do to fulfill its international responsibilities. Failure to pass the bill through the Diet would amount to sending a message that Japan is not willing to prevent aggression, Sato said.

Reportage on Visit of Nelson Mandela Continues

Mandela Denies Rejection Reports

OW3110234390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1518 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 31 KYODO—South African nationalist leader Nelson Mandela said Wednesday press reports in South Africa that the Japanese people have rejected him are wrong and said his visit here has been a success.

Conservative newspapers in South Africa are portraying Japan's failure to meet his request for funds as a rejection of the African National Congress, Mandela told a farewell reception hosted by the Nigerian Embassy.

Mandela said the moral support and solidarity expressed by the Japanese people during his six-day visit is worth more than the 25 million dollars he requested. "We are aware of the problems facing this government and we are not at all disappointed because we expect...that our long-term objectives will not fail," Mandela told diplomats and government officials. "I will be back in this country and I have no doubt that when I do so the government will open its safe and allow me to take as much money as I want," Mandela said, adding that he holds no grudge against the Japanese Government. Mandela said he has been warmly received in his meetings with leaders of political parties, all of whom he said offered presents.

Earlier in the evening Mandela was warmly received by 5,000 cheering unionists and civic activists who turned out to fete him on his last night in Japan. The 72-year-old leader showed solidarity with another long-term political prisoner when he hugged on stage a former South Korean political inmate.

Soh Sung, a Korean resident of Japan, was released in February after 19 years in prison on charges of attempting to overthrow the South Korean Government. Mandela was freed the same month after 27 years of imprisonment.

Mandela told the rally in Tokyo's Hibiya Park that the ANC delegation received a warmer welcome than it expected from the Japanese people and political, religious, and union leaders. "The welcome gives us an impression that we have already won a very sensational victory in our struggle against racial discrimination," he said. "Our struggle is your struggle. Our victory is your victory," Mandela said before handing over the podium to ANC Treasurer General Thomas Nkobi.

Nkobi said the ANC will make every effort to win a one-man, one-vote electoral system by peaceful means, but warned "if negotiations between the ANC and the South African Government fail, there is no other alternative but to resort to armed struggle." Nkobi also appealed for more funds for the ANC—a constant theme in Mandela's presentations since his arrival Saturday. "I thought I would be a poor man when I reached Japan but that when I went back, I would be carrying bags of dollars in my pocket," Nkobi said. "But, unfortunately, we caught the (Japanese) Government unprepared." Citizens groups presented the ANC delegation with 43 million yen collected since Mandela's arrival.

Earlier in the day Mandela pressed his need for funding for the recently unbanned ANC in separate meetings with opposition leaders. Mandela told Democratic Socialist Party Chairman Keigo Ouchi, Komeito Chairman Koshiro Ishida, Japan Communist Party Chairman Tetsuzo Fuwa, and United Social Democratic Party head Satsuki Eda that the ANC needs more funds to provide jobs, houses, and education for about 20,000 South African blacks returning home from exile and some 600 political prisoners being released from jail. Mandela had met Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and other senior government officials since arriving in Japan on Saturday. He will leave for Malaysia on Thursday.

Official Warns of Armed Struggle

OW3110144890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1403 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 31 KYODO—South African antiapartheid leader Nelson Mandela told 5,000 cheering unionists and civic activists on his last night in Japan on Wednesday that he appreciates the Japanese people's support for the struggle against racial segregation in South Africa.

Mandela, deputy president of the African National Congress (ANC), spoke at a rally in Hibiya Park in central Tokyo on the eve of his departure for Malaysia.

The 72-year-old leader, who was released from prison in February after nearly three decades, met a former South Korean political prisoner near the end of the rally. Soh Sung, a Korean resident of Japan, was also released from prison in February, after 19 years on charges of attempting to overthrow the South Korean Government.

Mandela said the ANC delegation received a warmer welcome than it expected from the Japanese people and political, religious and union leaders, adding, "the welcome gives us an impression that we have already won a very sensational victory in our struggle against racial discrimination."

He said the success of the struggle against the apartheid system of racial segregation in white-ruled South Africa rests on the shoulders of the more than 100 million Japanese people. "Our struggle is your struggle. Our victory is your victory," Mandela said.

ANC Treasurer General Thomas Nkobi said the ANC will make every effort to win a one-man, one-vote electoral system by peaceful means. The black majority is now denied the right to vote. But he said, "If negotiations between the ANC and the South African Government fail, there is no other alternative but to resort to armed struggle against the government.

Nkobi reiterated the ANC's disappointment with the Japanese Government, which he said is unprepared to grant financial aid to the ANC. He said, "I thought I will be a poor man at the time when I reach Japan but when I go back, I will be carrying bags of dollars in my pocket. But, unfortunately, we caught the (Japanese) Government unprepared."

At the closing stage of the rally, about 5,000 banner-waving supporters gave a standing ovation to Mandela, Nkobi, and other ANC delegation members.

Soh approached Mandela and handed him a bouquet, and the two former political prisoners exchanged a few words. Soh said he respects Mandela and felt a common bond with him while Soh was imprisoned in South Korea, adding that Mandela has never wavered in his determination to achieve a nonracial society in South Africa.

Tokyo, Pyongyang Name Delegates to PRC Talks

OW3110150390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1426 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 31 KYODO—Japan and North Korea have selected their representatives to preliminary talks in Beijing over the weekend to pave the way for formal negotiations on normalizing diplomatic relations, Foreign Ministry officials said Wednesday.

The officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Sakutaro Tanino, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, will head the Japanese delegation while his North Korean counterpart will be Chu Chin-kuk, director of the department in charge of Asian Affairs at the North Korean Foreign Ministry.

Each country will have three representatives, assisted by one or two officials from its embassy in Beijing, and interpreters.

Japanese officials said Saturday's talks will be held at the North Korean Embassy, shifting Sunday to the Japanese Embassy.

The two sides are expected to discuss the timing, location, level, and agenda for the formal talks on normalizing relations, the officials said. They did not rule out discussion of bilateral issues and international affairs.

They said Japan may press the North Koreans to accept mandatory inspections of its nuclear facilities by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to prove they are intended only for peaceful purposes.

North Korea has proposed holding the normalization talks in Pyongyang in November. But Japan has suggested that a third country such as China might be more appropriate, citing the lack of a Japanese diplomatic mission in the North Korean capital and poor communications facilities.

Mitsubishi Bank To Open Office in Amsterdam

OW0111064590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0557 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 1 KYODO—Mitsubishi Bank will open a representative office in Amsterdam on Friday, officials said Thursday.

The move is in preparation for the planned unification of the European Community's internal market in 1992, which is already drawing an increasing number of Japanese companies to the Netherlands, officials said.

The new office will gather and provide information on the Dutch economy and on activities of Japanese companies. It will be the 59th overseas outlet for Mitsubishi Bank.

'Major' Downturn in Capital Spending Indicated

OW0111075790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0743 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 1 KYODO—Capital spending by Japanese companies is still robust, but there are some indications of a major downturn, a report by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Thursday.

The biannual report on investment in plants and equipment in the private sector, compiled by a subcommittee of the Industrial Structure Council, an advisory panel to the MITI minister, shows Japanese companies are spending 19.79 trillion yen in equipment outlays in fiscal 1990, up 18.2 percent from the previous year.

The latest figure is based on a survey on current capital spending plans conducted by MITI in September 1990, covering 1,605 leading companies.

The new reading represents the third consecutive two-digit year-on-year upswing, and a 5.1 percentage-point rise from corporate capital spending plans reported in February. But, the report said, high-flying interest rates are casting a dark shadow on the private sector's appetite for investing in plants and facilities.

Among the companies polled, 28.4 percent said they will slash their equipment investment if interest rates continue to remain at the current level.

In order to maintain the stable economic expansion driven by domestic demand, the MITI report calls for an "appropriate and flexible" monetary policy.

"That means 'don't splash cold water on companies' capital spending by further tightening credit'," said Yasuyuki Fujishima, director of MITI's Industrial Finance Division.

Companies' plans for capital spending in fiscal 1991 indicate growth in investments will slow to a crawl in the next year, posting a paltry 2.5 percent year-on-year rise.

Although actual investments often fail to follow the plans of the previous year, "I think there is a greater possibility that actual capital spending in fiscal 1991 will be below 2.5 percent mark rather than above it," said Fujishima.

"We are seeing clear warning signals about the health of firms' capital spending, which has been a major driving force behind the recent economic expansion," he said. But equipment investment is expected to remain on a firm footing throughout the current fiscal year, which ends on March 31, 1991.

In the manufacturing sector, such outlays are soaring 25.7 percent from the previous year, posting the third consecutive year-on-year increase of over 20 percent. The figure is a more moderate, but still healthy, 12.1 percent in the nonmanufacturing sector.

The strengthening of the dollar against the yen and the easing of bond prices in the first half of the year have had no serious negative impact on capital investment, nor have the recent tumble in the stock market, rising interest rates, or spiraling crude oil prices, the report said.

About 80 percent of the companies surveyed said they will not change their investment plans for the current fiscal year.

The strength of capital spending is supported by robust domestic demand, high liquidity, and a severe worker shortage that requires new facilities to replace human labor, the report said.

The focus of investments is shifting from capacity expansion to streamlining.

The share of outlays to boost production in the total capital spending is 27.6 percent, down from 35.3 percent last year, while that for rationalizing facilities was spurred by the labor crunch to 20.0 percent from 16.4 percent.

Looking toward the next fiscal year, sectors such as paper and pulp, chemicals, cement, and textiles plan to trim their capital spending sharply, while electronics and auto manufacturers still have ambitious projects to strengthen their facilities.

Also intent on spending a large amount of capital on facilities are retail stores that are bracing themselves for tougher competitions due to the loosening of the law that restricts the operation of large-scale stores.

Casting a gloom over the outlook for companies' capital spending is the growing difficulty in raising capital stemming from the recent plunge in the stock market as well as surging interest rates.

Sinking stock prices have tightened the financial tap for equity financing—raising money by selling equity like stocks—and have forced many companies to switch their fund-raising activities to loans from banks and self-owned capital.

The amount of capital raised through stock sales declined 87.6 percent to 331.0 billion yen in fiscal 1990 from 2,668.3 billion yen in fiscal 1989, according to a MITI survey covering 711 major companies.

Money raised by issuing corporate bonds dropped 75.8 percent to 2,060.5 billion yen from 8,531.2 billion yen. On the other hand, new corporate debts to banks and other financial institutions climbed 27 percent to 4,957.9 billion yen from 3,904.3 billion yen.

Auto Exports Said Down for Apr-Sep Period

OW3010095790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0923 GMT 30 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 30 KYODO—Japan's auto exports in the April-September period fell 3.7 percent from the same period of last year to 2,807,357 vehicles, marking the fourth straight fiscal first-half decline since 1987, an industry association said Tuesday.

Exports to the United States, the major market for Japanese autos, showed a notable decline due to increasing local production by Japanese automakers, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said. The association also blamed recent sluggish sales of vehicles in the U.S. market for the decline in exports.

By category, exports of passenger cars fell 1.5 percent from last year to 2,133,664 vehicles, while trucks plunged 10.7 percent to 654,720. Buses, on the other hand, rose 4.9 percent to 18,973.

By region, exports to the U.S. plunged 16.4 percent to 1,020,824 vehicles. Those to Europe rose 5.5 percent to 868,707.

Toyota Motor Corp. exported 836,170 vehicles, down 6.1 percent. Nissan Motor Co. shipped 462,818 vehicles, also down 10.4 percent.

Meanwhile, the association reported auto exports in September totaled 509,155 vehicles, down 4.9 percent from the same month last year. The total value of the exports came to 6,117.56 million dollars, down 0.4 percent from a year earlier, but up 19.4 percent from the previous month.

North Korea

South 'Infiltration' of Combat Ship Denounced

SK0111100090 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0917 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] The South Korean puppets today perpetrated a grave military provocation by illegally infiltrating a combat ship deep into our side's territorial waters in the West Sea.

With the purpose of openly committing a hostile act in broad daylight, the South Korean puppets infiltrated a combat ship, which was anchored at Taeyonpyong Island, into our side's coastal waters at Tungsangot at around 1420 today by taking advantage of bad weather.

The naval patrol boats of the Korean People's Army, which were guarding the territorial waters of our socialist fatherland with vigilance, urgently moved and advanced to that sea zone to confront the enemy's combat ship. The rascals hurriedly fled to their den.

Running counter to the North-South dialogue, the U.S. imperialist aggressors recently dragged in succession various types of fighters from overseas bases in the Pacific region, and frantically waged the criminal aerial combined exercise together with the puppets by taking the airspace above the South Korean areas as their operational stage. Thus, they are inciting the atmosphere of war. The rascals' military provocation, which was committed to coincide with this, is a premeditated maneuver to artificially aggravate the state of tension on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should look straight at the grave situation created on the Korean peninsula due to their war provocation maneuvers. They should not run wild recklessly.

Daily Claims South Proposal 'Division-Oriented'

SK0111053490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0520 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 1 (KCNA)—It is not a time to while away the time, distinguishing what is easy from what is difficult in the settlement of the national reunification question, says NODONG SINMUN today.

The news analyst says:

The South side contends that the problem of removing the political and military confrontation is difficult. If they are willing to embark upon the road of reunification, trusting the other as fellow countrymen, this problem can be easily solved.

Our side maintains that it is necessary for national reunification to solve such essential problem as the removal of the political and military confrontation between the North and the South along with exchange and cooperation, while the South side insists that the political and military problems should be discussed after "confidence is built through the settlement of such possible and easy problems as exchange".

Ours is a reunification-oriented proposal, while the South side's proposal is a division-oriented one. The South Korean rulers have set anti-communism as the "state policy" and antagonized us, while keeping intact such anti- communist laws as the "National Security Law". They are calling for winning "unification under liberal democracy" after overthrowing the socialist system in the northern half of the country. It is impossible to have North-South dialogue in a straightforward manner and fling the door open for exchange and trade with one side levelling guns at the other and keeping the dagger hidden in the breast pocket.

The South side persists in exchange and cooperation, which are alien to the problem of defusing the political and military confrontation. This is intended to make the North-South relations state relations, not for "restoration of confidence" or "unification". This intention of the South side was fully revealed by the doctrine of "recognition of entity" and "recognition of reality" brought forward by the South side in the two rounds of the North-South High-Level Talks.

Lurking behind the South side's proposal is also a criminal attempt to gratify its design of "unification by prevailing over communism" after increasing the military power hand in hand with the United States, while maintaining the political and military confrontation between the two halves of Korea. At the second round of the high-level talks, the South side persistently refused to agree to the adoption of a North-South nonaggression declaration proposed by our side.

The South side, instead of fooling the fellow countrymen with the old position of confrontation and division and with a mere talk about "unification", must boldly join the nation in the current towards reunification and take an attitude of solving everything, whether it is easy or difficult, if necessary.

South Reporting on Pyongyang Visit Denounced

SK0111010990 Pyongyang Television Service in Korean 1228 GMT 26 Oct 90

[Roundtable talk among unidentified moderator; Yi Hyon-to, NODONG SINMUN reporter; Yi Ho-kil, Korean Central News Agency reporter; Yi Kang-hu, MINJU CHOSON reporter; and Chong Song-sik, section chief of the Mangyongdae Children's Palace: "Fabricated Propaganda Reversing Black and White"]

[Text] [Unidentified moderator] In step with the puppets' anticommunist commotions, some of the South Korean reporters who visited Pyongyang to cover the second round of North-South High-Level Talks are now devoted to a malicious anticommunist propaganda of smearing us, thereby provoking great indignation at home and abroad.

So, in this hour I want you to talk about the false nature of their slanderous propaganda and what the South Korean puppets seek to achieve from such a malicious anticommunist propaganda.

[Yi Hyon-to] I read one such false report a few days ago.

[Moderator] It was an article written by the HANGUK ILBO political editor, was it not?

[Yi Hyon-to] Indeed, it was a (?preposterously) slanderous article, reeking strongly of hatred, written with an eye toward fanning among the South Korean people hostility toward the northern half of the Republic.

[Yi Ho-kil] I also have read some slanderous articles in TONG-A ILBO and SEGYE ILBO. In addition, I read some comments in other South Korean press which preposterously insulted us. I was quite surprised. I wondered how anyone with human conscience can say such things. Instead of describing black as black, they described black as white. How can they do such a thing?

Our people have been enraged by such things and I consider them unpardonable.

[Moderator] In fact, the comments critical of us in the South Korean press were about what had been praised to the sky unanimously by the South side's delegates, suite members, and reporters during their stay in Pyongyang, about something that had moved them emotionally, were they not?

[All] Right.

[Yi Kang-hu] It is hard to understand how anyone who claims to be a reporter can say such different things about what they had admired earlier while they were here. It is even doubtful if they are true reporters.

[Moderator] Wearing press arm bands, they looked more like agents of the Agency for National Security Planning than like reporters.

[Yi Kang-hu] There were not a few of them. The HANGUK ILBO political editor is one of those most vehemently enthusiastic about propaganda fabrication. It is quite doubtful if he is a true reporter. We believe he is a spy, or a member of the Agency for the National Security Planning or the Defense Security Command who has been planted in the newspaper under cover. Otherwise, how can he spread such distorted and fabricated facts that had been praised by all those who came to Pyongyang?

[Chong Song-sik] When the South side's delegation came to our palace for observation, our palace president [as heard] guided the delegates and suite members, and I guided the reporters.

[Moderator] That means that you were able to see through them like the palm of your hand.

[Chong Song-sik] That is right. Their admiration for the performance given by the members of the art work teams, the rooms of the work teams, and other workshops was great. While looking around the rooms of work teams, they said that it is a general school where children can be wonderfully armed with knowledge, sound morals, and physical fitness; that all the facilities in the palace are the best; and that the buildings are not only wonderful but the students learning in them have brilliant dreams.

At the same time, they said that they felt as though they were seeing in the looks of the children the future of a reunified country.

After seeing the last scene of the performance by the art work team, which was a calisthenics dance entitled "We Love Peace," they said: This is really wonderful. Both the story and the children's performance are just wonderful.

In this way, they did not spare admiration.

However, I hear that the person mentioned just before, the so-called HANGUK ILBO political editor, has written an article slandering the performance after returning to South Korea.

Let me briefly tell you about the theme of the calisthenics dance. Its theme was love for peace and opposition to nuclear war. As an expression of opposition to nuclear war, our children took to the stage models of nuclear bombs. This means that they are against nuclear weapons. This is so apparent that even a toddler knows what it means.

[All] You are right.

[Chong] In this scene our children danced to show their love for peace and sang to that effect. The program shows the disappearance of the model nuclear weapons after a crack appears in the middle of the stage. In reference to this, he is reported to have slandered us by writing that the North fanned war fever even among children, or that even children are feverish with reunification in the North.

[Moderator] It really was a malicious remark.

[Yi Hyon-to] Is there anyone as brazen-faced as he? You know, reporters are supposed to speak for public opinion. Their mission is to let the people know the facts and what is happening as truly as possibly and as fairly as possible, is it not?

Nevertheless, those in the South side who were wearing press bands picked a fight with the children for their performance, just as you mentioned. As for the calisthenics dance, what did they say about the dance when they were here? After seeing the great mass gymnastics performance of 50,000 youths and students, they admiringly said that it was an all-dimensional, comprehensive, and a highest form of formative art. Now, they have provoked us because of this.

The same is true of the accommodations. While they were here, they were very grateful for our top-level hospitality accorded them. However, they heap slanderous remarks on this after returning home.

[Moderator] You mean by criticizing our accommodation facilities?.

[Yi Hyon-to] What filthy people they are! How brazen-faced they are!

[Moderator] They are unrivaled in their immorality.

[Yi Ho-kil] Their behavior as such is not the appropriate behavior of a reporter. Reporters are supposed to write about what they saw, heard, and felt, and speak for public opinion. How can they whimsically write fabricated articles of describing black as white?

What else can we say about this? This is not only immoral, but also a brazen-faced act. I hear that the person called political editor of HANGUK ILBO is spreading a great deal of slanderous remarks about us. Now, I find it necessary to quote words of another HANGUK ILBO reporter who came here with him. After viewing the mass gymnastics performance, he said: I find it hard to express my feeling in a single sentence. Essentially, I have no artistic talent. It was so ecstatic. It has superbly demonstrated the might and greatness of the North.

He said like this. In addition, all the other reporters and suite members who came to Pyongyang expressed such remarks and we all knew about it.

Now, among all others, why did the person called editor of HANGUK ILBO say such different things as soon as he returned home?

[Moderator] Do you mean to say that two reporters from the same press organization, the same newspaper, gave two different versions of the same thing that they had seen in Pyongyang?

[Yi Ho-kil] Clearly, there is a motive behind this. So, not only we, the reporters, but also our people are enraged about this, condemning them as something that can never be condoned.

[Moderator] Such anticommunist slanderous propaganda launched by South Korea's progovernment reporters can be seen as a deliberate scheme carried out from behind the scenes by the splittists who do not want reunification. Do you not think so?

[Yi Kang-hu] You are right. It can be seen as a deliberate scheme aimed at encouraging confrontation between the North and South.

As you know, our people have never yearned so much for reunification as today. As a result, North-South soccer games for reunification were held in Seoul and Pyongyang. Also, for the first time since the country was divided, civilians from the North and South gathered in Pyongyang to hold a magnificent pan-national music concert together with the overseas compatriots. At a time when an ardent desire for reunification is boiling in the hearts of the entire population, those who do not want reunification and those who want division have come out to encourage confrontation between the North and South, while frantically spreading fabricated propaganda aimed at driving a wedge [words indistinct].

[Chong] The anticommunist commotions kicked up by the South Korean puppets and the progovernment reporters cannot be construed other than a scheme aimed at stopping a great, wave-like march of the fellow countrymen in the North and South and abroad.

[Moderator] It can be said to be an eleventh-hour kicking.

[Chong] However, it will be in vain. Nobody can stop the eye-dazzling realities in the northern half of the Republic from being fully known to the South Korean people. We can also say that not a small portion of the realities in the North are known in South Korea.

[Yi Hyon-to] Yes. A movement called "Let us know about the North correctly" has been launched in South Korea. This aside, even the effort to slander us, as demonstrated by the acts of some of the South side's reporters, would get nowhere. It would not be an exaggeration if we say that the anticommunist system has already been broken down in South Korea.

[Chong] I think that such an effort would lay bare their true color as splittists even further and would only result in hastening their isolation and demise.

[All] Yes, you are right.

[Yi Hyon-to] Our people would never condone the splittists who are against national reunification and their perpetrators, the pro-government reporters, who are indulged in anticommunist fabrications.

No sooner had some of the South side's reporters, who said good things about what they saw during their stay here and who seemed to be telling the truth about everything, returned home than they began spreading malicious slanderous propaganda. As such reports reached our people, they have become very angry.

[All] Indeed, they are very angry.

[Yi Hyon-to] Everyday, we the reporters in our newspaper receive phone calls urging us not to allow the South side's reporters who wrote slanderous articles about us to set foot in the land of the northern half of the Republic.

[Yi Kang-hu] We in MINJU CHOSON, too, receive such demands and protests daily. So, I think that such aforementioned pro-government reporters as the HANGUK ILBO political editor or the political editor of SEGYE ILBO, a newspaper run by Moon Sun Myung's Unification Church and widely known as an anticommunist throughout the world, can never be allowed to cover the North-South talks under any circumstances.

[Moderator] We should say that they have already lost their qualification for it.

[Yi Kang-hu] In addition, I would like to stress that newspapers or news organizations that send out such reporters with press arm bands for covering activities should be subjected to restrictive measures, as a matter of course, so that not a single one of them can set foot on the land of the northern half of the Republic. So, I would like to take this opportunity to politely propose that the delegation of our side to the North-South High-Level Talks would realize our demand as such.

[Yi Ho-kil] I fully agree with you. I would like to once again stress that such a proposal be formally made in the name of all of our reporters.

[Moderator] I consider it to be a very natural proposal. South Korea's progovernment reporters who are devoted to anticommunist propaganda by becoming a waiting maid serving the dictatorial power and the splittist regime after forgetting their duty for true and objective reports as reporters had better reflect on themselves on their acts as such in a cool-headed manner.

Judgment made by history is always stern. South Korea's progovernment reporters should clearly realize that they will be made, without fail, to pay for the crimes they have committed before the times and nation and that such a day is not far away.

Let us end our talk today. Thank you for being with us.

U.S. Holds Aerial War Exercises Against North

SK3110155490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 31 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors brought an Okinawa-based E-3 early-warning plane into the sky over South Korea on October 30 and 31 and let it make a shuttle flight between east and west for long hours along the military demarcation line (MDL) for a command of the flying corps involved in combined aerial exercises and for an aerial espionage on the targets in the strategic depth of the northern half of Korea, according to military sources.

On October 30, they let a U-2 high-altitude strategic reconnaissance plane make a shuttle flight between east and west at an altitude of more than 17,000 metres along the MDL for a radio and photographing reconnaissance on the operational targets in the depth of the northern half of Korea. Such cases number more than 30 in October.

They have let RV-1, RC-12, EH-60 and other reconnaissance planes fly along the MDL every day for an aerial espionage on the frontline area of the North side.

The aerial espionage by U.S. imperialists' reconnaissance planes in October totals more than 180 cases.

This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are keenly watching for a chance of aggression on the North behind the facade of North-South dialogue.

CPV Martyr Families Delegation Leaves Pyongyang

SK3110105890 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] The delegation of martyrs' families of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] led by Major General Hu Guiyou, political commissar of the Communications Department of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, which had attended the celebration functions held to mark the 40th anniversary of the entry of the CPV to the Korean front, returned its country today by plane.

Seen in the airport, where the flags of our country and the PRC were flying, were slogans which read "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea," "Long live the great CPC," "Long live the invincible, militant friendship and solidarity sealed in blood between the peoples and armies of the two countries of Korea and China," and "Let us inherit and develop the traditional Korean-Chinese friendship generation after generation."

Numerous working people and soldiers of the People's Army warmly bid farewell to the Chinese guests at the airport. Generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and staffers of the PRC embassy in our country sent the delegation off at the airport. A member of the Children's Union gave a bouquet to the head of the delegation.

Kim, Prince Sihanouk Watch Art Performance

SK3110023190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1546 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 31 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in company with his Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia, today saw a music and dance performance of school children in celebration of the 68th birthday of the Cambodian president.

Seeing the performance were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and officials concerned.

Invited to see the performance were the entourage of the Cambodian president, Cambodian Ambassador E.P. to Korea Son Chhum and Cambodian Ambassador E.P. to China Chan Youran.

Colorful pieces of music and dance were put on the stage.

The performance was warmly acclaimed by the audience.

After the performance, the Cambodian president congratulated the school children on their successful performance.

Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet for Sihanouk

SK3110224190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 31 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today arranged a banquet in honor of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia, on his 68th birthday.

His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, conducted by President Kim Il-song, appeared in the banquet hall amid the warm welcome of the participants.

President Kim Il-song made a speech there.

Then His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk delivered a speech.

Invited to the banquet were the entourage of Samdech, Cambodian Ambassador E. P. to Korea Son Chhum and Cambodian Ambassador E. P. to China Chan Youran.

Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and officials concerned were present.

The banquet proceeded all along in a cordial atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Speaks at Banquet

SK3110225190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 31 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made a speech at the banquet he gave today in honor of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia, on his 68th birthday.

President Kim Il-song said:

As an old friend of yours I am very pleased to sit together with you, Samdech, and drink a toast to you on your birthday.

There have been many vicissitudes and trials in your life. Even in the many years of stormy events, you, as the leader of the Cambodian people, have lived up to your principle with conviction and devoted yourself to saving your country and nation from their misfortunes. Our people know well and are deeply impressed by the fact that you have been working hard in your patriotic cause with unbreakable will and optimism to save your dear fatherland and nation in the difficult circumstances.

From our own experience we can assure that your revolutionary optimism and courageous struggle will enable you to break through all difficulties and change any adversity into a favourable situation.

Today on the U.N. and other international forums and among the world people the voice that demands the earliest peaceful, political settlement of the Cambodian question is ringing out louder. Although many difficulties and obstacles still stand in the way of the settlement of the Cambodian question, there is no doubt that peace will soon reign over the land of Cambodia and that a new unified, independent, neutral and cooperative state will be established there.

The prospects of ending the war and bringing peace and national reconciliation to Cambodia are now open, and this is unthinkable apart from your indomitable struggle. With the prospects of peaceful, political settlement of the Cambodian question now open, the Cambodian people and the world's progressive people respect and expect more than ever from you, Samdech, who have devoted all your life to the good of your fatherland and people.

Since our first historic meeting with you, Samdech, in Jakarta we have given consistently positive support to you in your just activities. We have always respected your independent position regarding the Cambodian question.

We rejoice over the fact that our friendship that was sealed on the road of anti-imperialist independence has been consolidated and developed steadily. In the future, too, we will give all our support to you in your patriotic cause.

We are grateful to you for the sincere efforts you have been making, without forgetting us even in the difficult circumstances, in support of our people's just cause for the building of socialism and for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

In spite of the ceaseless manoeuvres of the reactionaries of all description the world is advancing along the road of independence. It is an immutable truth verified by history that the people's struggle for independence emerges victorious. The day when you will accomplish the cause of national liberation in the current of the age of independence and return to your beloved fatherland in triumph will come without fail.

We wholeheartedly wish you, esteemed Samdech, a good health and greater success in your future activities for the complete independence of Cambodia and for the future prosperity of your nation.

Sihanouk Speaks at Banquet

SK3110230590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 31 (KCNA)—His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia, made a speech at the banquet arranged by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said:

Since the first historical meeting in 1965, Your Excellency, the respected great leader, revered by the entire Korean people and nation, have always done me the greatest honor by treating me as a real brother, most intimate friend and an anti-imperialist comrade-in-arms and extended noble and resolute support to the sustained national liberation struggle of the Cambodian people.

Your Excellency, the respected great leader, though pressed for time with internal and external affairs, arranged grand banquets and excellent art performances, sent very precious gifts and souvenirs and personally organised functions overflowing with a very warm family atmosphere every year, not forgetting even on the birthdays of myself and my wife.

This solicitude is borne out once again, he said, by the fact that the shooting of my fourth important color movie is near completion today, which will be a beacon showing the friendship of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Cambodia in the international arena with the commendable material, technical and artistic cooperation of the well-known film studio of the DPRK by the great favor and under the most precious and warm care of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

He continued:

Let me express deepest admiration and respect of the Cambodian people together with my own deepest and everlasting thanks for such constant great care shown to me by Your Excellency Marshal, the respected great leader and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, revered by the entire Korean people.

Before concluding my simple speech full of ardent reverence, I, on behalf of the national government, the national resistance forces and people of Cambodia and on my own, extend the most respectful and warmest congratulations to Your Excellency, the respected great leader, for the fact that you have won a universally recognized great, new historical victory in all fields of the independent socialist construction and turned the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into a very developed invincible power modern and prosperous, the number of friends of the DPRK has rapidly increased in the world and many delegations from the five continents have visited the DPRK, with the result that the prestige of Your Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, has constantly risen worldwide, Japan has officially apologized to the DPRK for the crimes it had committed in Korea in the past and is showing a fast move towards the establishment of diplomatic relations with the DPRK and great successes were made at all the grand celebrations of the 45th founding anniversary of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea and South Korea has practically participated in the process of Korean reunification in accordance with the proposals consistently advanced by Your Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song, the true father and liberator of the country, the nation and the people, by displaying the strongest sense of patriotism and heroism.

The August name of Your Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song, the president of the Republic, will remain indelible forever in letters of gold in the history of Korea as the greatest hero, liberator, the founder of the state and the lodestar of reunification and will remain always in the history of all the progressive, socialist, anti-imperialist and non-aligned peoples as their hero, the most respected paragon, the most solid mainstay of mind and the sun of mankind.

KCNA Reviews 1 Nov Pyongyang Press

SK0111052490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 1 (KCNA)—Dailies here today give an account of a banquet arranged by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in honor of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia, on his 68th birthday and carry speeches made by President Kim Il-song and His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at the banquet.

It is reported in the press that President Kim Il-song in company with His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk saw a music and dance performance of school children.

Carried in the press is a message of greetings sent by President Kim Il-song to President Chadli Bendjedid of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution.

Works of the great leader President Kim Il-song were deeply studied in different countries, says NODONG SINMUN.

It informs the readers that President Kim Il-song received letters from different countries on the occasion of the month supporting the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo.

An article of the daily says that President Kim Il-song led the guerrillas to fight always in reliance on people during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

MINJU CHOSON runs an article on the imperishable feats of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, who devoted her all to the work of training children's corps members into successors to the revolution during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

NODONG SINMUN editorially calls for increasing the role of the press in conformity with the requirement of the developing reality on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of its foundation and the press day.

Economic news of the press includes reports that the construction of the Namgang Power Station is progressing apace and coal mines across the country are pushing ahead with an energetic drive to carry out yearly plans.

Dailies give an account of a meeting marking the 45th anniversary of the foundation of NODONG SINMUN.

Appearing in NODONG SINMUN is an obituary of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and the administration council on the death of Pak Myong-pin, alternate member of the C.C., the WPK, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and director of the Urinary Special Hospital of the Korean General Red Cross Hospital.

He passed away on October 31, 1990 at the age of 58, after long illness.

"Technical Revolution Is Vital to Socialist Economic Construction" is the headline of a MINJU CHOSON article.

Preliminary talks will be held in Beijing on November 3 and 4 at the department director level of the foreign ministries of the DPRK and Japan as part of intergovernmental negotiations for establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries, says the press.

NODONG SINMUN reports that a DPRK book, photo and handiwork exhibition was held in France.

Commenting on the North-South High-Level Talks at which the South side persisted in exchanges and cooperation only, separated from the issue of removing the political and military confrontation, NODONG SINMUN holds that it should make no distinction between what is easy and what is difficult if it is necessary for reunification.

South Korean news colunms of the press include reports that an estimated 1,600 professors affiliated with the South Korean "National Council of Professors for Democracy" issued a statement demanding the resignation of the present "government" and the dissolution of the "Democratic Liberal Party" and that the president of the Democratic Party denounced the moves for the "constitutional revision for the parliamentary cabinet system".

NODONG SINMUN says in an article that an absolute majority of the South Korean people want reunification but the rulers seek division.

In the review of the South Korean situation, the daily hits out at the South Korean authorities' unchanged stand against dialogue and reunification.

The daily informs the readers that a meeting of solidarity with the Korean people was held in Mexico upon the lapse of 10 years since the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo was advanced and the Sierra Leonean minister of information and broadcasting stressed that Korea where the leader, the party and the masses form an integrated whole is the future of mankind.

The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY carried readers' impressions of the book "Scene on the War of Resisting America and Aiding Korea", according to the daily.

It is reported in the daily that Comrade Fidel Castro called upon the young people to adhere to the principle of socialism, the Kenyan president condemned the Western countries for threatening Kenya, the Zambian president called for the continuous anti-racist struggle, a school for the blind was opened in Cuba and the Cuban writers and artists expressed loyalty to the Cuban revolution and socialism.

Dailies observe the 36th anniversary of the start of the revolution in Algeria.

"Imperialists' Ideological and Cultural Infiltration Is a Hidden Aggressive Act" is the title of a NODONG SINMUN article.

The daily introduces news about the building of a new life in Ethiopia, Iran, Afghanistan, India, Mexico, Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan.

45th Anniversary of NODONG SINMUN Marked

SK0111053090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 1 (KCNA)—A meeting to commemorate the 45th founding anniversary of NODONG SINMUN (November 1, 1945) took place Wednesday at the People's Palace of Culture.

At the meeting a congratulatory message of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] to the reporters, editors and employees of NODONG SINMUN was read out by Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the C.C., the WPK.

NODONG SINMUN, the organ of the WPK Central Committee, has creditably discharged its lofty mission and duty in the past 45 years and made a great contribution to the country and the revolution, the congratulatory message stressed and continued:

The party organ has resolutely defended and safeguarded the party and the leader politically and ideologically in every period and stage of the revolutionary development and always taken the lead in consolidating the cohesion and unity of our revolutionary ranks rallied firm around the party Central Committee headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

The party organ has played a great role in building a unique socialism of our own way on this land, stepping up the socialist construction and turning our country into a chuche country of independence, self-sustenance and self- reliance in defence by arming party members and working people with the great chuche idea and powerfully encouraging them to the struggle for carrying through the chuche-oriented revolutionary lines and policies set forth by our party.

NODONG SINMUN made a distinguished contribution to further strengthening our party organizationally and ideologically and ensuring the party leadership over the revolution and construction at a time when modelling the entire party and the whole society on the chuche idea came to the fore.

It has powerfully aroused the entire nation to the accomplishment of the noble cause of national reunification upholding our party's policy of independent and peaceful reunification and greatly helped toward raising the external authority of our party and the government of the Republic and strengthening the international solidarity of our revolution and unity with the world revolutionary forces.

The congratulatory message highly appraised that in the past the reporters, editors and employees of NODONG SINMUN have remained loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party and resolutely defended and safeguarded the party with their revolutionary writing activities and greatly contributed to the revolution and construction.

Hyon Chun-kuk, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, said in his report:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle personally published the paper SAENAL (NEW DAY), the magazine SAMIL WOLGAN (March 1. Monthly) and other revolutionary publications, establishing the lofty traditions of the revolutionary press of our party and founded the party after the liberation and lost no time in publishing the party organ, he noted, adding:

The idea and theory on the building of chuche-oriented party organ based on the immortal chuche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have been developed and perfected by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In the first period of leading the party work dear Comrade Kim Chong-il already attached great importance to the position and role of the party organ in the revolution and construction and energetically guided it, bringing about a fundamental change in enhancing the militant function and role of the party organ in accordance with the requirement of revolutionary development of modelling the entire party and the whole society on the chuche idea.

A letter of pledge was adopted at the meeting.

Paper Comments on Media's Role in Revolution

SK0111105190 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0950 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 1 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an editorial titled "Let Us Enhance the Role of the Media in Conformity With the Requirements of the Developing Reality" on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of its foundation and the press day.

The editorial reads in part:

Party paper NODONG SINMUN and our party's other media are a revolutionary press of chuche type founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and guided by the glorious party centre. Our publications, news agency and radio were founded on the basis of the brilliant tradition revolutionary publications gained by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. They have creditably discharged their duty and role in each period and at each stage of the developing revolution as a sharp ideological weapon of the party and as a powerful means of propaganda and agitation in educating, organizing and mobilizing the masses, going through the rigorous tempest of the revolution together with the party.

With a deep insight into the role of the media in modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has paid great attention to it from long ago, developed in depth the ideology and theory of the respected leader on the chuche-orientated media so as to clearly indicate the road ahead of the mass media, energetically leading the press work to bring about a fundamental change through a drive to revolutionize newspapers, news services and publications.

In order to fulfil successfully the revolutionary duty confronting us today, it is imperative to enhance the militant function and role of our party's media.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il taught:

"We must further intensify propaganda through the media to meet the requirements of the higher stage of development attained by the revolution."

What is important, above all, for our party's media in discharging its mission and duty by further increasing the militant function and role is to intensify the ideological education among the party members and other working people.

The first and foremost task facing the media in intensifying the ideological education is to widely propagate the greatness of the party and the leader. The press circles must propagate comprehensively and profoundly the greatness of the ideas and theories and leadership of the respected leader and the glorious party centre and the greatness of their exploits and traits in various forms and ways. In addition to this, the press circles must intensify education in the principles of the role of the party and the leader in the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

They must consistently develop in depth the education in the principles of the immortal chuche idea which was founded by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is being developed and enriched by our party and conduct an effective education to help people understand the validity and vitality of the chuche idea through the history of the victory of our revolution and the realities. And they must intensify in a comprehensive and profound way education in the party's policy, education in the revolutionary traditions, class education and education in socialism and patriotism on the basis of the principles of the chuche idea and carry on the education to give to the masses a clear understanding of the essential nature and the advantages of our socialism, the embodiment of the chuche idea.

In order to discharge its mission and duty by enhancing the militant function and role, our party's media must powerfully encourage the drive to strengthen the party and effect a great upsurge in socialist construction under the party's leadership.

The press circles must further intensify the propaganda of our party's policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, actively explain and propagate the idea of the external policy of independence, peace and friendship and the idea of the independent world and write many articles condemning and denouncing the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and the moves of aggression and war of the imperialists.

Innovative Coal Extraction Equipment Produced

SK0111081690 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 26 Oct 90

[Text] The working class and the three revolutionary team members of the 10 May General Factory—a reliable production base of extraction equipment in a northern district—are creating an production innovation of large-scale extraction equipment.

The party members and the workers in this factory who are infinitely loyal to the party vigorously launch struggle for production with a high degree of revolutionary spirit, thus brilliantly carrying out a high-set monthly target during the two months of August and September alone.

And, they are powerfully accelerating production. As a result, they have produced large-scale extraction equipment this year—such as round-type coal cutting machines [wontongsik chaetangi]; stripper-type coal cutting machines [posup chaetangi]; rotating-type coal cutting machines [sunhoesik chaetangi]; belt conveyers [belt konbea]; strong chain conveyers [kangnyoksasul konbea]; and other (?industrial machines) ranging 300 horsepower to 2,000 horsepower—three times more than those produced during the corresponding period of last year.

Socialist Principles, Method Stressed

SK3110014590 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0007 GMT 27 Oct 90

[NODONG SINMUN 27 October special article: "An Uniform Embodiment of the Principles and Methods of Socialism in Socialist Construction."]

[Text] To successfully effect a socialist cause, all questions should be settled on the basis of the principles and methods of socialism. The important experience of socialist construction in our country precisely lies in brilliantly settling those questions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Socialism can be constructed only on the basis of the principles and methods of socialism. All questions arising in socialist construction should be settled through the theories of displaying the superiority of socialism on the basis of the principles of socialism and through the method of bringing into full play the inexhaustible creativity of the popular masses, the main forces of the revolution.

So many years have passed since socialism was first born in the history of mankind. During those years, history has proved that socialism is not a simple subjective ambition and unrealistic ideal, but a new model of human society, which has been constructed and developed on the base of scientific theory.

The work of managing, operating, and developing a socialist society, however, cannot be easily and automatically accomplished. Since the way to socialism is an untrodden path, thus socialism may encounter unexpected hardships and suffer temporary setbacks in the process of its progress. The point is how to overcome such difficulties by giving rein to the inexhaustible vitality of socialism.

What is also important is how to settle all questions arising in socialist construction on what principles and with what methods. Socialism can be successfully constructed and developed only on the basis of the original theories, principles, and methods of socialism.

The question of building socialism on the basis of socialist principles and methods is a question of principle that makes it possible to healthily develop socialism on its ideological and theoretical basis and to unify the process of socialist construction in scientific theory and revolutionary practice. If the socialist theories and principles are abandoned and the non-socialist methods are chosen in the building of socialism, the socialist nature of the social system will be inevitably spoiled and the ideological and theoretical foundation of socialism will be shaken.

The reason for the temporary turns and twists, arising in the process of socialist construction, does not lie in the socialist system in self. Rather, only when the powerful main forces of the revolution which are capable of skillfully managing the superior socialist system are not prepared, can such temporary turns and twists can arise.

When the revolutionary spirit and creative spirit of the party are too low to maintain the principles of socialism and to properly utilize the methods of socialism, and when the ideological and cultural levels of the people are also low, this is the same as a clumsy technician who cannot utilize the superior capacity of a new machine. Likewise, the superiority of a new socialist system cannot be displayed.

Therefore, for properly shaping the destiny of socialism at the present time, it is important to have a firm faith in the idea of socialism and consistently accelerate socialist construction on the basis of the socialist principles and methods even in the vortex of ever changing history.

Because our party and the people are armed with the great chuche idea, they have splendidly settled the question of consolidating and developing the ideological and theoretical bases of socialism. As a result, we come to have an ideological, scientific, and theoretical guarantee capable of successfully effecting socialist construction without even the slightest deviation or twist.

The chuche idea is the great revolutionary ideology which has led the people to successfully accomplish the cause of socialism and communism by unitedly applying the socialist theories, principles, and methods to socialist construction in a uniform way.

Today, a genuine man-centered socialism, which embodies the independence, creativity, consciousness, and demands of collectivism, has firmly taken root in our country. And, matchless superiority has been displayed in the genuine man-centered socialism. This is because scientific spirit, principled spirit, and revolutionary spirit are firmly maintained in socialist construction, according to the great theory of socialism and communism like the chuche idea.

As the summation of such a proud practical struggle and bold experience, our people have been firmly convinced that the only way of embodying the principles and methods of socialism in socialist construction, with the chuche idea as a guide line, is the genuine road to socialism and communism.

The theories, principles, and methods of socialism are linked together, and they play an unified role. The theories of socialism mean the basic theory containing both the basic nature of socialism and the inevitability of its development; the principles of socialism mean the basic demands of displaying the original characteristics and superiority of socialism; and the methods of socialism mean the way of pressing ahead with socialist construction in keeping with the original spirit and nature of socialism.

The concrete contents of the theories, principles, and methods of socialism are regulated by the objective base on which socialism relies.

Socialism is based on collectivism, unlike capitalism based on individualism. Therefore, collectivism is the original principle of socialism. In addition, the fundamental rules and the methods of socialism have the nature of collectivism.

The chuche idea has enunciated the truth that all questions arising in socialist construction should be settled on the basis of displaying the superiority of socialism and on the basis of summarizing the theory and practices of the working class; and should be settled through the way of giving into full play the unfathomable creativity of the popular masses, the main forces of the revolution.

This idea is the guideline in managing and operating socialism in the most scientific manner. Its validity lies, first above all, in that it makes it possible to defend the fundamental interests and revolutionary principles of the working class in managing and developing the socialist society.

Socialism is a new-type society which is built after liquidating the exploitation of capitalism. Thus, there can be no comprise between capitalism and socialism. Only struggle and revolutionary changes exist between the two. If a capitalist way is accepted to gain something else, caught up in the delusions of capitalism, this means the (?destruction of socialism), giving up the basic interests of the working class and the principles of the revolution.

The pride and confidence of the communists who construct socialism lie in creating a new life and a new system of independent socialism through giving full play to the creative spirit of the popular masses. Stealing a look at the capitalist method in socialist construction means destruction itself. As dreamy delusion is worse than useless, being caught up in the delusions of capitalism is very harmful.

Since capitalism and socialism are fundamentally different from each other in their theories, the problems arising in socialist construction cannot be settled by capitalist methods.

It is unrealistic to think that good results will be effected by linking socialist policy and capitalist economic efficiency, while stealing looks at finding a third method between socialism and capitalism. Rather, only mass unemployment, disparity between the rich and the poor, decreased production, and increased food prices will result.

The idea of embodying socialist principles and methods in socialist construction in an uniform manner, put forward by our party, penetrates into the reactionary spirit of the capitalist method and scorns it. And, the idea is the most correct method that adheres to the fidelity of the communists and the basic principle of the working class.

Today, the world revolutionary people praise our socialism as a genuine socialism, in which the idea of the working class is vibrant. This is because our socialism is developing all fields such as politics, economy, ideology, ethics, culture, science, and technology on the base of the socialist methods.

The validity of the idea of accelerating socialist construction on the basis of the socialist principles and methods lies in the fact that it enables socialism to display inexhaustible vitality and incomparable superiority to capitalism. The yardstick of evaluating the superiority of a society lies in how much the society realizes the independence of the popular masses. Because socialism was borne of the legitimate result of human historical development, socialism is superior to capitalism—a previous stage of society. This is unchangeable truth.

There is no doubt that the popular masses, who have a sacred independence for creating era and history, prefer a society which is free from exploitation and where everyone leads an equal life to the society dominated by exploitation and domination; and prefer a society replete with unity, solidarity, love, and cooperation to one replete with antagonism, confrontation, jealousy, and conflict.

The incomparable superiority of socialism to capitalism can be displayed only on the basis of the socialist principles and methods.

The most correct way of bringing into play this superiority lies in giving rein to the inexhaustible creativity of the popular masses, the main forces of the revolution. The powerful main forces of a socialist movement are the popular masses who are united on the basis of collectivism. The wellspring of inexhaustible life for socialism lies in the fact that the leader, the party, and the masses are united as one.

When the entire society is turned into a socio-political entity, the economic and technological development accomplished by capitalism can be surpassed. In addition, all-out development can be effected in all fields of social life. The firm unity and solidarity of the entire society on the basis of collectivism are a powerful method of socialism, which is never imagined in capitalism in which a struggle for existence under the law of the jungle is launched on the basis of individualism.

Socialism regards the fact of inspiring the masses through ideology as its original method. In the society where the entire society is united as an ideological will and, thus, the people become the masters of socialism, if they bring into full play their conscious enthusiasm, they can create the miracle of pulling down a mountain and filing up the sea. This is never imagined in capitalism in which the people are degraded as the slaves of goods and money and, thus, people are affected only with goods and money.

The great importance of embodying the socialist methods lies in splendidly accomplishing any difficult task for social change by bringing into full play the creative spirit and conscious enthusiasm of the popular masses.

Today in our country, ever-lasting creative monuments and successes are constantly effected. Thus, the socialist cause will be ever victorious. This is because such a method has been embodied.

The the theories, principles, and methods in socialist construction have been unified and applied in conformity with the nature of socialism, guided by the great chuche idea. This is the great pride and honor of our party and people.

Article Praises Superiority of Chuche System

SK2810043190 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0007 GMT 19 Oct 90

[NODONG SINMUN 19 October special article: "The Basic Superiority of Our Socialism Which Has Been Built Under the Banner of the Chuche Idea"]

[Text] Today our country's socialism is displaying its superiority in the political, economic, cultural, and all other areas. Thus, the voices of support and admiration by the progressive peoples of the world, which highly laud our country's own style of socialism as a unique one unmatched anywhere in the world and as the most vital one that never falters in any storm, are growing each day.

The establishment of this great socialism is a notable success of our 5,000-year history, and is our people's great pride.

We must deeply understand the basic superiority of our style of socialism and persistently struggle for the prosperity and development of the chuche socialist system.

Based on a scientific analysis of the practical experience of our revolution, through which socialism has been built over a long period, and of the reality of our country where the new socialist life has come into full bloom, our party has clearly elucidated the basic superiority of our own style of socialism.

Our party's idea on the basic superiority of our socialism is a powerful ideological and theoretical tool, with which we can resolutely defend the prestige and honor of socialism and consummate its cause. At the same time, it is the unique idea and theory that has developed the working class revolutionary theory on socialist and communist construction to a high degree.

The basic superiority of our country's socialism is that our society is a man-centered one in which man is considered at the center of everything, and everything is made to serve man.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our country's socialism, in one word, is one which has embodied the chuche idea and puts man at the center. The basic distinction of our society is that it is the people's society where the masses are the true masters of society, and everything in the society serves the masses.

A society's system is for the people. Therefore, the distinction of a society, its character, and its superiority should be judged by considering the position and role of man. Thus, the superiority of socialism also should be judged this way. Only then can it be correctly evaluated.

Socialism uniquely regards it a noble idea to free man from all kinds of enslavement and constraints and to make man powerful and prestigious. It is natural that a society built to practice this idea puts man at the center.

Socialism cannot meet its intrinsic demands until it puts man at the center. It is true, of course, that socialism is greatly superior, even in material aspects such as the form of ownership of production means and the development of productivity. Those things, however, cannot be regarded as the basic superiority of socialism.

In a society where man is the center, everything in that society is aimed toward and serves to meet the inborn demands of man, a social being who is independent, creative, and sentient. Only in such a society can all the masses, as the masters of the state and society, realize their desire, along with others, to develop independently and creatively.

Today, we have built an excellent society in which man is the center, a society the masses have long desired.

The society in which man is endlessly treasured and is placed at the center; this is precisely a true aspect of our society, which our people have built through blood and sweat for many decades. At the same time, this is precisely the basic superiority of our society which the revolutionary peoples of the world so ardently admire.

Based on the profound principle of the chuche idea, our party also has clearly elucidated the essential character of our society in which man is the center.

This society above all is one in which the independent position of the masses as masters of the state and society is firmly guaranteed.

The working masses harness nature, remake society, and create history. It is through the creative labor and struggle by the working masses that the society's material wealth is produced and social change and progress are made. The working people, accordingly, must become the masters of society and be made to enjoy the society's material wealth.

It is not in just any society, however, that the working masses are treated as the society's masters. Only under socialism, in which man is the center, can the working masses live an independent and creative life as the society's true masters.

The position and role of the society's masters are determined mainly by whether the masses are the masters of the state's sovereignty and whether they exercise independent rights.

Today in our society, the working masses, including farmers and other workers, are directly participating in the state government and in politics as the masters of power and are living a noble and rewarding life with all political rights and freedom. Our society has absolutely no elements that suppress the independent rights of the masses or encroach upon their human rights and individualities.

In particular, our people, through their political and organizational life that has already become universal and routine, are freely living their social and political life and maintaining the blood relations with the social and political organic body in which the party is the center.

All these facts clearly show that the independent position of the masses as the masters of society is solid.

But in capitalist societies, in which the power of state is placed in the hands of the small, exploitive class, the working masses have absolutely no political rights or freedoms.

Today the imperialists, by prattling about freedom and human rights, rave as if democracy is guaranteed in the capitalist society. But this is nothing but deception. Equality is impossible between the privileged circles, which enjoy endless power and wealth, and the working masses, who suffer from unemployment and poverty. At the same time, it is all too clear that true freedom and human rights cannot be discussed in capitalist countries, where reactionary ideas, immorality, and corruption are spawned and all kinds of social evils are rampant.

Reducing the revolutionary and popular character of the socialist regime by being deceived by the sophistry of the imperialists—who talk about freedom and equality for all peoples—means, after all, the destruction of the masses' established, independent position.

As seen in reality, the magnificence of a truly socialist society can be highly displayed only when the independent position and rights of the masses—the society's masters—are firmly guaranteed.

Our society, in which man is the center, is also the people's society, in which everything in the society serves the people.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has taught [karuchisin pawakachi, not "kyosi hasin pawakachi"], that society is the combination of people, the social wealth they create, and the social relationship between them. But what is essential is people. People create social wealth and a social relationship, and accordingly, they all must serve the people.

In our country, where the noble idea that man is the center has been embodied, all material and spiritual wealth of the society absolutely serve to make the material and cultural life of the working people even healthier and more affluent. In our country, no state policy runs counter to the interests of the working people, including workers and farmers. At the same time, all tasks of the revolution and construction are carried out with consideration for the people's well-being and the country's distant future.

Society's service to the people is clearly noticed, particularly in our working people's material and cultural living. In our country, all people are guaranteed by the state and society the right to food, clothing, other necessities, housing and all related conditions. The working people, all in stable jobs, participate in the creative labor according to their capabilities for serving society and themselves. They receive distributions according to the results of their labor and receive benefits according to the country's popular policy.

Today our people are free from anxieties for living, and all people—workers, farmers, office workers, and urban and rural residents—live a happy life. This clearly shows the superiority of our socialist society, in which all material wealth is used absolutely to promote the people's well-being.

Our socialist culture as well thoroughly serves to achieve man's inborn demand for endless spiritual and physical development and make all people true creators and owners of the culture.

In our country—while enjoying complete rights and freedom to learn, and receiving lifetime education under the free compulsory education system—all people are nurtured as a new kind of people developed in all areas. At the same time, they are all in good health and are enjoying longevity thanks to the free medicare system and many other popular systems.

In creating and developing the socialist culture and art, our people are bringing their wisdom and talents to bloom and are enjoying rich cultural and artistic lives to their hearts' content.

Today our people all have noble ethics as independent people. They live and struggle with self-confidence in their lives and their futures without any social evils. This is the proud reality which can be seen only in our society, in which man is the center and everything serves the people.

Through the present reality, we can proudly say we have most excellently built true socialism, man-centered socialism, which mankind has longed for as an ideal, and for which numerous revolutionaries sacrificed their precious lives.

It is because we have taken the great chuche idea as an ideological and theoretical element in our socialist struggle that we have been able to build a man-centered socialism on this soil and have come to fully display its basic superiority.

As dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has taught, socialism is a society based on the revolutionary ideology of the working class. The development of socialism, therefore, is guaranteed by the scientific, revolutionary, and realistic character of the ideology and theory on which it is based.

The chuche idea created by the great leader is an ideological foundation and powerful tool with which we can build true socialism according to the demand of the era in which the position and role of the people have been drastically enhanced.

The chuche idea, based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything, has established a man-centered outlook and stand toward the world for the first time in history. It has established a philosophical foundation on which true socialism can be built.

At the same time, by fully elucidating the revolutionary theory developed with the working masses at the center and the revolutionary strategy and tactics based on the role of the working people, the chuche idea also has paved the way for successfully building socialism.

Thanks to this great man-centered revolutionary ideology, we have been able to establish the chuche-oriented socialist system under which the prestige and individualities of the people are fully respected and all the material and spiritual wealth of the society serve the people.

Without the greatness and truth of the chuche idea, we cannot think of victories and achievements in the socialist construction, and we cannot talk about the superiority of our style of socialism, which is being fully displayed in all areas of our social life.

History and reality clearly prove that our socialism—originated in the fatherland of the chuche idea and developed under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader, the creator of the chuche idea—is an ever-victorious and invincible one which never falters in any storm. All party members and working people, with great national pride and self-confidence that they have built most superior socialism under the banner of the chuche idea, must persistently struggle to even more highly display the superiority of our socialism in all areas of the revolution and construction.

South Korea

3d N-S Talks To Focus on Nonaggression Pact

SK0111011190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Nov 90 p 2

[Text] The government will deal with the declaration of nonaggression with North Korea during the third round of South-North prime ministers' talks scheduled in Seoul Dec. 11-14 with a view to signing it during a summit between presidents No Tae-u and Kim Il-song, Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun said yesterday.

He said the declaration can be signed either by the prime ministers or the presidents of the two Koreas when he and his North Korean counterpart Yon Hyong-muk reach an agreement on it.

"But we believe it will be more meaningful if such an important accord as a nonaggression declaration or a peace treaty is signed by the presidents instead of the premiers," Kang told members of the Kwanhun Club, a friendship body of senior journalists, at the Press Center.

He said the government, however, is not pushing too hard to advance the summit.

"Frankly speaking, we, the government people, hope to realize it during President No Tae-u's tenure, if possible, but we cannot push toward that goal by ourselves because the decision is also much up to the North Koreans," the premier said.

He said a meeting between heads of state is usually the most effective way of solving problems between two states but a meeting between No and Kim will be especially so because of the absolute power Kim Il-song has in the North.

Kang flatly denied the allegation that the Seoul government might have released the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, who had been in prison for his clandestine visit to Pyongyang, as a friendly gesture to North Koreans.

"There is and should be no secret dealings with the North over Mun's release," he said, adding that it was simply a coincidence that Mun was freed due to his old age and illness just after the second round of premiers' talks in Pyongyang.

The prime minister said there is no change in the government position that whether to release the South Koreans who are in prison for their unauthorized visits to North Korea or not is strictly an internal matter of the South.

He also made it clear that the government has no intention to concede to the North's demands to stop the Korea-U.S. joint military exercise Team Spirit and join the United Nations in a single seat.

Kang, however, said the government will encourage any form of human and material exchange with the North, both on private and government levels, as long as the security of the people involved are guaranteed by both governments.

YONHAP on Kang's Remarks

SK0111013290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0106 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 1 (YONHAP)—North Korea is changing, but not in its strategy toward South Korea, South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, who visited Pyongyang on Oct. 16-19, said on Wednesday.

Speaking at the Kwanhun Club, a fraternity of senior Korean journalists, Kang said: "North Korea is changing, but its strategy toward the South is not. I will do my best to make them realize that their long-standing policy of unifying the South under communism is meaningless."

"One of the signs of North Korea's changes may be their coming to the table for the South-North prime ministers' talks. North Korea, however, is making a last-ditch effort to exploit the democratization of South Korean society for its benefit and to the South's disadvantage. Therefore, I stressed (in the talks) that they should awaken from their daydream."

Kang is the first South Korean prime minister to visit Pyongyang, where he met with North Korean leader Kim Il-song, and the first Korean prime minister to address the journalists' club.

He said the North's proposal for a declaration of nonaggression between the halves of the Korean peninsula, divided in 1945 at the end of World War II, required "full consultations and study" among government offices, the National Assembly and the public and his government would deal with it in a cautious manner on the basis of peace and security in this part of the world.

He said President No Tae-u wants a summit with Kim during his tenure but is not in a hurry. "The South-North summit depends on the North's attitude," he said.

He said the South Korean Government was pursuing inter-Korean dialogue and exchange based on three "unswerving" principles—preventing a recurrence of war on the peninsula, easing the pain of the people by ending prolonged family separations, and seeking prosperity of the Korean people through exchanges and cooperation until the time of reunification.

"Our government is all out for South-North exchanges of various kinds, including students. However, the authorities on both sides should discuss and agree on safety and other matters concerning exchanges," he said. In North Korea, reunification seemed to be a slogan to be used as the most effective means of strengthening the people's solidarity, the prime minister said.

He denied reports that the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, jailed for an illegal visit to Pyongyang last year, had his sentence suspended in response to the North's call. "The government released the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan in consideration of his being in his 70s, his health and the law, but not in a secret deal (with the North)."

The three-hour-long debate dealt with a broad range of topics, but Kang declined to comment on the dispute over adopting a cabinet system and said, "as prime minister, it is desirable for me to take a prudent attitude now that the political parties are actively discussing it."

No Tae-u Interviewed on Domestic, Foreign Issues

SK0111044990 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Nov 90 p 2

["Gist" of "exclusive interview" with No Tae-u, president of South Korea, by KOREA TIMES editor Cho Pyong-pil on newspaper's 40th anniversary—data, place not given]

[Text] Question: Only two months are left before the year ends. You pledged to achieve stability in every sector of society by the end of 1990. How do you view your accomplishments in regards to that pledge?

Answer: I can clearly say that we no longer face as many disturbing problems now as we had earlier in the year. The people's feeling of uneasiness has subsided, and stability has been achieved in each field in our society. And the people feel, the transitional period is fading.

I made it clear on Oct. 13 the government will put an end to the transitional period in our society as soon as possible by accelerating stability, and I appealed to the people to join in the government's efforts.

All of us see these days that the people are helping to consolidate democratic stability by voluntary participation and practicing good citizenship in various sectors of society.

Q: What do you think is the task on which the government should place top priority in the days to come during your remaining period in office (until February 1993)?

A: The first two to three years of the 1990s will be an important period when our country will become a democratic, developed country...a unified country. If we integrate again our wisdom and capability, the coming 21st century will become a century of shining glory for the nation and the people. I will fulfill my given duty during the rest of my term in order to lay a firm foundation for the basis of democracy, prosperity and unification.

First of all, I will have democracy firmly established on the basis of law and order. We have paid dearly to open the era of democracy. Now, we have to work to realize the genuine values of democracy in all fields of society. For this, I will establish law and order amid the people's support and participation, thus making the foundation strong for a democratic society.

Second, I will work to see that our economy achieves continuous progress on the basis of stability. I will expand support for the lower class and reform policies of fair distribution so that the fruits from economic growth can be shared equally by all people.

Third, I will build a firm foundation on which peaceful unification can be realized. The government will induce North Korea to open its door and to become a responsible member of the international community by pushing the recently resumed South-North dialogue with sincerity. Change has already begun to take place on the Korean peninsula which had been frozen by the cold war. I have a firm belief that the day of unification will come in the near future.

Q: Since your inauguration, our economy has faced many difficulties. What do you think is the basic reason and do you have any good remedies to cure it?

A: Our economy had grown without precedent for three years from 1986 thanks to favorable circumstances abroad. But, our enterprises wasted the boom days, by neglecting development of technology and facility investment. As a result, their international competitive power has weekened.

Economic Progress

Enterprises are required to increase productivity by making bold investments in facilities and developing technology, among others, in order to help our economy keep making progress and reach the level of advanced countries by the middle of the 1990s.

The government will vigorously push policies to back businessmen willing to invest. We have experience in overcoming sour ordeals such as the two oil crises and slumps in the past. Although we are faced with difficult circumstances both at home and abroad, I believe that our people are capable of handling them.

Q: No matter what the reason is, the people distrust politics and politicians. What will be the key to helping restore public confidence and to accomplish political stability?

A: Dialogue, compromise and rule must be respected, and politicians should compete with each other with their policies. It is regrettable that our political patter still fails to break with the old-fashioned habits of the past. To leave the National Assembly building and to stage an out-of-parliament struggle in order to attain political goals...to instigate the people does not suit the demands of the times.

If the opposition parties find fault with bills presented by the government and the ruling party, they are required to criticize them through debates and to seek compomises by forwarding alternatives. This is the proper way to do it.

Parliamentary Politics

It was never the essence of parliamentary politics for the minority party to deter by force parliamentary proceedings even before inquiring into the contents and purposes of bills (submitted by the ruling camp).

I can't understand why members of the minority party tender resignations as National Assemblymen because their claims are not accepted (by the majority party). This kind of political behavior can never win the people's support. Rather, it will be the target of public criticism. What our politics of today need is to introduce a new type of political behavior, keeping in tune with the currents of democratization and industrialization. Our politics will enjoy the people's conference only when all political processes work within the great framework of democracy.

Q: Relations between South and North Korea are changing. You proposed time and again a summit with Kim Il-song under the principle that all inter-Korean problems must be discussed by the top leaders of the two sides. What do you think the chances for a summit are?

A: President Kim Il-song has been ruling North Korea for more than 40 years. It is true that all important decisions in the North are made by Kim, in a way that is different from our society. It will be most effective for President Kim and me to meet and to set the direction for solutions to questions on the Korean peninsula in order to ease confrontation and tension between the South and the North, to restore mutual confidence and to realize reconciliation.

President Kim had also expressed his will to accept the summit on the basis of progress in the prime ministers' talks. If a South-North summit meeting is realized in the future, this will be the most epoch-making event in 45 years since the national division and will be a significant event to consolidate the basis for peaceful unification on the Korean peninsula.

Q: Which location is viewed as being best for the summit, if realized? Are you prepared to go to Pyongyang first?

A: I think it is too hasty to talk about the venue at this phase when an atmosphere for the summit is not yet ripe. But, basically, any place will be good, if the two sides agree. As President Kim officially expressed hope for holding the summit to our delegation in Pyongyang recently, I think the meeting between the top leaders can be realized before long, if the two sides make steady, patient efforts.

Q: Our country normalized diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union on Sept. 30 to the astonishment of the world. Although you agreed with President Gorbachev in San Francisco on June 4 on the establishment of the links, the date was advanced greatly against earlier expectations. Along what lines will economic cooperation proceed between the two countries following the diplomatic coup?

South-North Summit

A: There is great potential for South Korea and the Soviet Union to develop mutual economic cooperation as they are neighbors and have mutually supplemental economic structures.

The Soviet Union possesses abundant natural resources such as natural gas and lumber that we need and also sophisticated science and technology we can put to practical use. We are rich in consumer goods the Soviet Union needs. We can supply plants and equipment and are capable of exploiting resources jointly with them. We also will be able to contribute greatly to the expansion and development of overhead infrastructures in the Soviet Union.

Binational trade and economic cooperation will increase rapidly as the basic framework for cooperation has been set up. Concrete agreements on economic cooperation will be made in this month's second official meeting between the two governments in Seoul. We expect that Seoul-Moscow economic cooperation will not only benefit both countries, but contribute to reforms in the Soviet Union.

Q: The Beijing Asian Games in September were a major occasion to improve relations between South Korea and China. When will ties between the two countries be normalized?

The Beijing Asiad was a good opportunity to promote understanding between South Korea and China. The agreement on Oct. 20 to exchange trade representative offices provided an important turning point for the development of bilateral relations. We hope that we will also have relations with China to balance those we have with the Soviet Union. We also hope that diplomatic ties between Seoul and Beijing will be normalized at the earliest possible date. But, we will not be hasty, taking into consideration the position of China. I think that Beijing understands our policies, too.

China is showing a considerable change these days, and is expected to pursue friendly relations with our country by readjusting its diplomatic policies to the realities. Bilateral relations will be normalized naturally if bilateral trade and exchanges increase steadily.

Q: Many people feel displeased with the recent attitude of Japan in seeking to better its relations with North Korea. How will the improvement in ties between Japan and North Korea affect the Korean peninsula?

A: We have asserted that we do not oppose in principle Tokyo and Pyongyang bettering relations. We expect the Japan-North Korea relations bill progress in a direction to contribute to improving South-North relations and to help bring peace to the Korean peninsula. We hope that

Japan, a close ally, will seek to improve relations with North Korea in step with progress in South-North dialogue and exchanges.

I believe that improvement in relations between Tokyo and Pyongyang will induce the North to open to the world to become a responsible member in the international community.

Q: Japan has shown a lukewarm attitude in translating into action the agreement on transfer of technology which you reached with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu during your Tokyo visit in May. Would you care to comment on this issue.

A: The two countries agreed during my visit to Japan that they will further expand cooperation in the fields of industry and technology for the development of future-oriented and balanced economic relations. Diverse consultations are under way between the two governments to put the agreement into practice. I expect that there will be substantial results in the days to come since the perception that Korea's development is desirable for the prosperity of Japan and Northeast Asia from a long-term view is spreading in Japan.

Q: South and North Korea's entry into the United Nations appears to be a pressing question. North Korea insists on a single seat for the two Koreas, while South Korea maintains the principle of separate entry until unification. It is expected that Seoul will apply for unilateral membership during this year's General Assembly which ends in December, if Pyongyang holds fast to its earlier stance opposing separate entries by the two Koreas. What are your views on this?

A: The United Nations is an international organ whose supreme goal is to improve the welfare of mankind and to achieve international peace.

No logic can explain why a country which has a population of 42 million, is ranked 12th in trade volume and even hosted the Olympics has not yet to enter the UN, when a country whose population is only 30,000 to 40,000 is a UN member. The reason why we wish for separate membership of South and North Korea is because it will help to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and improve inter-Korean relations.

It is necessary also for the development of North Korea for it to join the UN. North Korea claims that the separate seats will make permanent the national division, but we can not understand it. As independent member nations of the world body, South and North Korea can contribute to increasing international cooperation and to peace until their unification.

Integrity of Delegates to N-S Talks Questioned

SK3010124990 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 27 Oct 90 p 1

[Article by Kim Chol, editor of the North Korean affairs desk, from the "Perspective" column: "Leaders' Honesty"]

[Text] Despite the changes in the world situation set in motion by the disintegration in the communist countries and West Germany's absorption of East Germany, the exceptional situation on the Korean peninsula remains unchanged.

Of course, it is true that the exceptional situation on the Korean peninsula is due in large part to the exceptional nature of the Korean peninsula question itself. The North's extremely inflexible system, China's attitude, the lack of earnest negotiations among major powers, the absence of absolute superiority or inferiority of power between the North and South, and the historical, clear and present animosity between the two sides can be the characteristics of the exceptional nature of the Korean peninsula question that is different from that of Germany. Nevertheless, time and the changing situation eventually will adjust such an exceptional nature of the Korean peninsula question.

One problem that needs to be dealt with now comes from the attitude of our government and some high-ranking government officials toward North Korea who greatly misread relations with North Korea by slighting the legitimacy of the Republic of Korea.

A recent model case in point is the behavior of Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, Minister of National Unification Board Hong Song-chol, and director of the Institute of Security and Diplomatic Affairs who met with their separated family members during their stay in Pyongyang. Their behavior poses at least five great problems:

The first involves the neglect of duties on the part of the government that has failed to anticipate such a development. North Korea's operation as such which was aimed at influencing a psychological effect on the delegates to the talks should have been expected even before leaving Seoul, as a matter of course. In particular, given the fact that when the North's delegates were in the South, separated families living in the South usually scrambled to see whether any of their relatives were among them or not, the delegate should have expected that there was a great possibility of North Korea launching such an operation.

The second problem was that our delegates put personal consideration before national interest by accepting North Korea's offer for family reunions, which was clearly part of an operation for talks. Although they may have clearly seen through what the North was seeking with such a ploy, in addition to the fact that it was not part of their official duty, our delegates put personal consideration before public interest, thereby calling into question their qualification as public servants.

The third problem is that they tried to keep their family reunion secret and, as a result, they have revealed their dishonesty.

The fourth is that they were so naive about their opponents as to believe the North's words that their family reunions would be kept secret and make us wonder whether they have the ability to control any unexpected situation by failing to prepare for the North's leakage.

The fifth is that our delegates have consequently left an impression on us that the South and North do not always make public everything they discuss at talks. An impression or supposition that there are some secrets in talks whose ultimate goal is to solve national issues can make the future of the issues unsolvable. Their behavior as such and the sort of judgment they made on the developing situation are considered to be the most dangerous and inappropriate for delegates who are in charge of national affairs of such magnitude.

A North Korean reporter also leaked the news that lawmaker Pak Chol-on had visited the North during the Pyongyang Youth and Student Festival. However, he has continued to deny his visit. If this is true, it reveals his ignorance of the North, his dishonesty, and his lack of ability to control the situation, not to mention that he favors secretism.

Also, the ROK Government seems to be entertaining what appears to be a "strategic illusion" in handling its relations with the North. The government officials appear to believe that both peace and reunification of the country can be achieved the way they want it to be if only they can make North Korea recognize the existence of the ROK and open itself up to the outside world. Thus, our government, which to date has claimed to be the only legitimate government on the Korean peninsula, appears to be calling, reversely, on the North, which it has called a "puppet regime," to recognize the government in the South as a lawful one.

Even when our side makes it a rule to call the North Korean leaders by their official titles such as "President" and "Prime Minister," it has never tried to make an issue of the way the North Koreans called our high-ranking officials, showing no concern about whether they were addressed by official titles or not, such as "Prime Minister" or "Mr. Senior Delegate." And when the North rarely calls our side's senior delegate "Your excellency, Mr. Prime Minister," our side attaches importance to it and seems to regard it as a "sign of hope."

The historical background against which the Korean peninsula was divided is different from that of Germany. The division of Germany was strictly according to a postwar international agreement. The partition of the Korean peninsula, however, was the work of an international plot as well as division of the people themselves. It was later deepened by a war and the ensuing military confrontation.

Who is "President Kim?" He is none other than the very person who has made the greatest contribution to the hostile division of a people by provoking the Korean war, a fratricide that took millions of lives. One wonders at which stage of the South-North talks will the two sides bring themselves up to discuss a history like this and reality like this, a discussion they deserve.

As observed in the first and second rounds of the South-North High-Level Talks, the North has not changed in principle. Whereas, in the South even the partisan struggle is under review. There is no sign that our government's strategy toward the North is getting any results. Not only does the North regard our government as nothing more than a "ruling force in South Korea," but it also deliberately remains cold to the government-to-government negotiations, while welcoming soccer games regarding it as a "people's festival." The North would like nothing better than to paint the South Korean Government, at home and abroad, as something akin to an obstacle to reunification. In the meantime, the North is paving the way for receiving from Japan "obstructive funds to reunification."

Both exchanges and talks are necessary for reunification and they must be promoted for that purpose. Reunification, however, requires a basis in a philosophy worked out for that purpose. Because of Hitler's crimes, the German people have refrained from mentioning reunification and in the process of merging and reunifying their two divided countries they paid special attention to that point. Likewise, we should give deep thoughts as to how we can achieve our reunification.

If the South continues its negotiations with the North amidst a legitimacy crisis at a time when the North relentlessly keeps stressing its legitimacy, nobody can be certain it will not extend the exceptional nature of the Korean peninsula question to a global phenomenon or it may give rise to an exceptional situation on the Korean peninsula that is contrary to the global situation.

Restoration of Railway Lines to North Considered

SK0111040290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0233 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 1 (YONHAP)—South Korea will begin restoration of three railway lines leading to the South-North border next year, according to the 1991 budget draft of the National Railway Corp. The government will spend 1 billion won (1.4 million U.S. dollars) to rebuild or improve tracks that linked Seoul to Wonsan, Sinuiju and Mt. Kumgang (diamond) in North Korea before the peninsula was divided.

"The budget allocation is aimed at preparing the era of improved inter-Korean relations allowing bilateral exchanges, both personnel and materialistic," a government spokesman said. The restoration will be limited to those parts of the railway lines in South Korea as North Korea is not expected to take part in the project in the near future, the spokesman said.

The 1 billion won budgeted for the first-phase project will mainly be spent on buying land or upgrading 157.8 kilometers of existing track. The entire project will cost 98.15 billion won (137.3 million dollars) to complete, the budget draft estimated. Restoration began in 1987 but was suspended several months later because of a stalemate in inter-Korean contacts.

North's Films Seen Moving Toward Modern Themes

SK0111020190 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Nov 90 p 38

[By staff reporter Kim Yong-kol]

[Excerpts] Themes of North Korea's films have centered on propagandizing superiority of socialist systems.

"Movies, like editorials of party papers, must appeal to the people and project the present reality of life. Thus they should play the role of mobilizing power in every stage of revolutionary struggles," states "Cinema Art Theory" authored by Kim Chong-il, Kim Il-song's heir apparent.

Kim Chong-il, known as a film enthusiast, also states, "Today, cinema artists are facing a task requiring dedication of themselves to bring up people as true communists and to revolutionize the whole society.

"To carry out this historical task, they should revolutionize the art of directing which totally commands the filmmaking business. To change the art of direction means to sweep away the remains of capitalism and doctrinism as well as to set up a new self-reliant method of direction."

It goes without saying that North Korean filmmakers are obliged to follow Kim's principles. A recent edition of "Korea Today", a North Korean monthly English magazine, proves this reality.

Reporting on "Star of Korea," a long cycle of epic films, the September edition of the monthly ran an interview article about Yi Chong-sun, one of the Kim Il-song Prize laureates who wrote the scenario of the film.

In the article, Yi talks about his motivation for the work: "Ten years ago the dear leader Kim Chong-il gave me the task of making a film based on the revolutionary poem 'Star of Korea' composed and sung by young communists of Korea in the late 1920s."

Yi goes on: "He said that the young communists, dictated by their sense of duty to their leader, respected, upheld and sang about the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from the bottom of their hearts."

"These words served as the leitmotif and ideo-artistic basis of the film 'Star of Korea,'" Yi writes in the magazine. [passage omitted]

The origin of North Korean films dates back to 1959 when "My Hometown," the first North Korean feature film, was produced by the Korean Film Studio. In the meantime, the South Korean filmdom trace its beginning from "Righteous Revenge," a silent film made in 1919.

"My Hometown," written by Kim Sung-ku and directed by Kang Hung-sik, is also known to be the first example of such films to idolize Kim Il-song.

With the breakout of the Korean war, the majority of North Korean film artists were drafted for promoting the military morale of the People's Army in the front.

During the wartime, North Korean filmmakers exerted themselves to produce more war documentaries including "Mine Railroad" and "Eighth of February, 1952."

Following the 1953 truce, North Korean films were focused on constructing the foundation of socialism and rebuilding the war-torn nation.

In efforts to mobilize the people for the restoration works, the Communist Party made use of such films to depict the peoples' heroic devotion for reconstruction of their country. The films included in the category are "Newly-married Couple" and "A Beautiful Song."

But the North Korea's ruling Workers' Party purged a number of the filmmakers from the South for the reason that they held the remnants of bourgeois aesthetics through a "thought examination" at the third party congress in 1956.

In the 1960s, North Korea reinforced its support for filmmaking, building "2.8 feature Film Studio," a cinema facility chiefly for military movies, and "Science Film Studio."

As a part of "Cholima Movement," the communist filmmakers produced a string of warlike films such as "Red Agitator," "Red Flower" and "The Story of a Commander" under the absolute control of the government during the 1960s.

From the early 1970s, Kim Chong-il started to fix his position as the successor of Kim Il-song, and exercised more powerful influence over the film industry.

Riding the crest of his status as the secretary in charge of party propaganda and personal of party propoganda and personal taste as a cinephile, "little Kim" put every filmmaking procedure under his control.

In April 1973, Kim Chong-il also issued "Cinema Art Theory," a comprehensive film book, which is said to be the textbook of North Korean films.

The notable films made in the period include "Pibada" (Sea of Blood) and "Flower Maid," the movie renditions of revolutionary musicals the North Korean artists take pride in.

The earlier years of the 1980s saw Kim Chong-il backing up his films more ardently. Kim was known to order his agents to kidnap South Korean director Sin Sang-ok and his actress wife Choe Un-hui and bring them to Pyongyang. Kim treated them as national heroes and set up a studio named after director Sin.

In the wake of "perestroika" in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, North Korean filmmakers have tried to enhance activities overseas since the mid-1980s.

They made a couple of co-productions with the Soviet Union and established the Non-aligned Nations film Festival in Pyongyang. They even held a North Korean film recognition week at Pompidou Cultural Center in Paris in 1985.

Noteworthy is the fact that the films in the era were produced in series in an effort to repeatedly show the same subject, the cult of Kim Il-song's personality. The films include "Star of Korea," "Nameless Heroes," and "Yim Kok-chong."

According to local film experts, some of the recently-made movies deal with South Korean activists struggling with anti-American, anti-fascist movements.

All the filmmaking activities in North Korea are controlled by the state and most of the films are being made by three films studios: the Korean Film Studio, 2.8 Feature Film Studio and the Korean Documentary Studio.

The Korean Film Studio, founded in 1947, produces 20-30 feature pieces a year. The themes of the studio-made films breaks down as such: 30 percent traditional revolutionary works, 30 percent class struggle and military works, 20 percent socialism construction works, and 20 percent national unification works.

"Thanks to Kim's love toward cinema art," the studio enlarged its facility to a 100,000 square-meter lot near Taedong River, equipped with a variety of outdoor settings.

The 2.8 Film studio is well-known for military movies that praise the victories of the People's Army during the Korean War or highlight soldiers working hard for the disciples of their great leader Kim Il-song. However, the studio, which produces 10 films a year, also yields traditional revolutionary works from time to time.

One of the most striking aspects of the North Korean film industry is that it actively produces documentary films. Primarily in the role is the Korean Documentary Studio, founded in 1946. The studio makes 60-80 documentaries a year including government news reels.

According to the 1987 North Korean Film Yearbook, the average North Korean watches 24 films a year. This means North Koreans go to the movies more frequently than any other people in the world.

However, the "surprising" figure must be seen in light of compulsory viewing through collective screening systems attempting to forge citizens into the movies' protagonists in real life.

A recent study by North Korean film making reveals that it has begun to change, keeping abreast with modern times. The changes began because of increasing interest in foreign films among North Korean citizens and international film swaps, according to the study. [passage omitted]

An increasing number of new films, including "Balloon Flower," deal with various subjects such as love for native places or romantic affairs, which had been condemned by North Korean authorities.

North's Music Boosts Kim Il-song's Doctrine

SK0111013190 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Nov 90 p 37

[By Staff Reporter Hong Sun-hui]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Shostakovich, Prokofieff and Khachaturian in the 20th century Soviet Union adhered to styles too classical to contain the messages of the Communist Party.

However, music in North Korea is no more than a tool to prolong Kim Il-song's dictatorial rule and idolize his family.

Only music written by domestic composers is played to the North Korean public whereas western classical music, mostly Tchaikovsky and Shostakovich, is presented on special occasions for foreigners.

Vocal songs and propaganda musicals are the mainstream music genres in North Korea because their lyrics are used for political messages. Pieces composed strictly for instrumental music barely survive in the North.

The Symphonic work, "Sea of Blood," is not an original piece but the translation of the songs from a propaganda musical with the same title which has been staged over 1,000 times so far.

The symphonic transcription has no musical implication but is used as a tool to remind the audience of the libretto in the musical.

Lieder-like "Kacnonggok" forms over 80 percent of the new songs contained in the North Korean Music Yearbook, and most of them are a direct eulogy on Kim Il-song and his family.

"Kachanggok" is also intended to enhance mental strength, to encourage labor and to arouse partisan spirit. Even those songs categorized as poetic praise the beauty of nature as a gift from the supreme leader.

The titles of so-called "great songs" are "Dream Came From Him," "Praying for Longevity of the Great Leader," "He Is Son of the People" and "The Road the Great Leader Has Taken" whose subject matters are nonsense in modern society.

These songs have two phrases with 16 bars. The second and the last phrase tends to employ coda so that the lyric can easily remain in memory. The climax of the song coincides with the words "Kim Il-song," "great leader" or "great" in the lyric.

More than half of these songs begin in minor and ends in minor perhaps to produce unique Korean sentiment rather than to create the sorrowfulness and depth latent in the minor scale.

The scores state the music be rendered "solemnly with emotional respect," "happily with affection and with width" and "with deep emotion, brightly and softly."

The North Korean people were cut off from western music in the 1960s, and forced to listen to domestic vocal music extensively. Thus North Korean musicians sing music from memory without the score, making bold gestures on stage enough to agitate the audience. A feeble and clear voice is demanded for a solo or duet or other vocal rendering. Hoarse or straight voices common in pansori are not welcomed in the North.

The role of music is restricted to persuade and soothe the masses, to keep them from changing and to block their inmate drive for liberty.

The music is neither overwhelming nor dramatic. Tenor or dramatic soprano finds no place in the northern music circles. A lyric soprano with slight coloratura temperament sings in solitious tone.

There is no strict division between popular and classical music and the music formats as well as concerts are devised according to the guidelines of the Communist Party.

It is not unusual to see guitar, mandolin and accordion with western classical music instruments on the same stage. Modified Korean instruments are also used for western style orchestras.

Here, we have to realize the fact that how a music piece effects its listeners is much more important to the North Korean ruling class than how it is perceived as an artistic piece.

According to the 1986 North Korean Music Yearbook, so-called five propaganda musicals have had 600 to 1,000 shows each.

The frequency of repeat performances is a result of the North Korea government wanting to insure all the residents are indoctrinated. Thus, it is staged not to produce artistic excitement but for the ideological education of the masses.

Musical formats or images as an integral art, are not key factors in the propaganda musical. It is a forum devised to carry the message the party wants to disseminate among the people. The value as a musical art is not measured at all.

Music critic Han Sang-u, versed in North Korean music, said, "Though North Korea boasts that its music is on an international level, music in a real sense does not exist in North Korea. There are only competent music players." The performance standard of some North Korean musicians is high enough to win awards in famous international music contests. However, the melodies they are playing to North Korean residents are hardly artistic in a true sense as the music is message-oriented. [passage omitted]

Military Aircraft Purchase From U.S. in Doubt

SK0111015090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0116 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 1 (OANA-YONHAP)—The entire Korea fighter program [KFP], which involves the purchase of 120 jet fighters for 3 trillion won (4.2 billion U.S. dollars), is in jeopardy because McDonnell Douglas wants to nearly double the price of the planes, a military source said Thursday. The source, speaking on condition of anonymity, said there was also a problem with technology transfer demands and the Defense Ministry was reviewing the entire program. "Reconsideration of the KFP could mean that the ministry may change the type of fighter, delay the program, or cancel it altogether and start from blank," the source said.

The ministry announced in December last year it would buy some 120 McDonnell Douglas F/A-18 Hornets for 3 trillion won between 1993-1998, some to be assembled in Korea with the help of the American company. Samsung Aerospace Industries Co., a subsidiary of the giant Samsung group, was named the Korean contractor.

McDonnell Douglas offered the Hornets to Korea at 35 million dollars each, the source said, but recently notified Seoul that it will raise the price to between 50 million and 60 million dollars, citing inflation and technology transfer costs. Defense Minister Yi Chong-ku ordered a restudy of the program soon after he assumed his post last month, and has already reported to President No Tae-u on the ministry's review, the source said.

McDonnell Douglas was the surprise choice over the F-16A Fighting Falcon of General Dynamics, which was priced about 7 million dollars lower than the Hornet.

'50 Percent' Chance of 1990 No-Gorbachev Summit

SK0111041090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0237 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 1 (OANA-YONHAP)—Kong No-myong, South Korea's first ambassador to the Soviet Union, will visit Seoul next week to discuss the possibility of arranging a summit this year, a government official said Thursday. The official, declining to be named, said Kong will arrive on Nov. 5 to receive his letter of accreditation as ambassador to the Soviet Union.

While in Seoul, he is expected to brief government leaders on Korea-Soviet relations, including the delayed visit to Seoul of a Soviet economic delegation and the possibility of a summit, the official said. He said the summit and other matters have been under discussion through official channels since normalization on Sept. 30 and there is a 50 percent chance that the presidents will meet this year.

Na Won-chan, director-general for European affairs at the Foreign Ministry, is said to have met Loengrim Yeremenko, head of the Soviet consular department here, on Wednesday to discuss the summit. Soviet officials are extremely cautious about going ahead with the meeting as President Mikhail Gorbachev has yet to visit North Korea. Moscow says it wants to negotiate Gorbachev's simultaneous visit to Seoul and Pyongyang, said the official. Seoul would welcome such a visit, which would dramatically improve inter-Korean relations, the official added.

Businessman Predicts Expanded Soviet Trade

SK3110054890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0512 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 31 (YONHAP)—Chong Chu-yong, founder and honorary chairman of the Hyundai Business Group, predicted on Tuesday that trade between South Korea and the Soviet Union will accelerate next year.

Chong, whose group hopes to participate in Soviet projects to develop natural resources, said Korean businesses were making overtures to the Soviet Union because they believe it will use its power to encourage unification of the Korean peninsula as it has no less influence on Korean unification than the United States.

Chong, in a speech on the possibility of an economic bloc on the Japanese Sea rim, said Japan should actively cooperate for economic development in northeast Asia, which includes South and North Korea, the Soviet Union, China and Japan.

He predicted that economic growth in the region would prod North Korea to open its economy to the outside world, promoting inter-Korean unification, but warned Japan that compensation for colonization of Korea should not be used to strengthen Pyongyang's military power.

The Korean business leader is visiting Tokyo as the guest of a Japanese economic daily, NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN.

Touching on the rapidly changing world economy, the Hyundai owner said Japan should reinvest its wealth in development of world economy, "Europe is reviving by dint of German unification and integration of the European economy, with Germany standing foremost."

Goldstar To Build Color TV Factory in USSR

SK3110010790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0050 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 31 (OANA-YONHAP)—Goldstar Co. of South Korea has won a three-year 250 million-U.S.-dollar contract to build a color television factory in the Soviet Union, a company spokesman said Wednesday.

A deal for 550 million dollars of household appliances, electronic items and parts is also in the works, he said.

The factory, to be built in the Kirghiz Republic, will have a production capacity of 1.5 million sets per year. Goldstar will make its first shipment of facilities, worth approximately 4.5 million dollars, in mid-November and regular shipments will continue through 1993.

The Soviet Union became the most recent communist nation to establish diplomatic ties with Korea when their foreign ministers signed an agreement on Sept. 30. The two countries have been building economic ties by initialing aviation, technology cooperation and investment protection pacts.

Goldstar has also sold 130 million dollars worth of VCR parts and production facilities to the Soviet Union, with the first 5 million-dollar shipment by end of this year, the spokesman said.

Microwave ovens and their major component, a magnetron, will also be sold to the Soviet Union in a deal worth 140 million dollars, he said.

Goldstar, a major Korean electronic firm and exporter, is seeking negotiations with the Soviet Union on some 20 other long-term plant building projects for household appliances, the company spokesman said.

Romanian Delegation Arrives for Bilateral Talks

SK3110085090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0845 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 31 (OANA-YONHAP)—Adrian Severin, minister of the Romanian Prime Minister's Office for Reforms and Relations with Parliament, arrived in Seoul on Wednesday for talks with South Korean officials on promoting bilateral cooperation.

During his five-day visit, Severin will meet with Deputy Prime Minister Yi Sung-yun, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and other high ranking officials to discuss ways to promote ties between Seoul and Bucharest, especially economic cooperation, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Severin was accompanied by Dan Popescu, a presidential adviser: Mugur Isarescu, governor of the Romanian Central Bank: Mihnea Constantinescu, an assistant to the prime minister: and Victor Voloseniuc, president of the Romanian External Trade Bank. The Romanians will be briefed on Korea's economic development strategy and explain Romania's policy of reform and openness, the spokesman said. They will visit the Ex-Im [Export-Import] bank of Korea, Korea Trade Promotion Corp. and Korean Development Institute as well as industrial complexes.

Korea and Romania set up full diplomatic ties on March 29.

Agriculture Imports Policy Explained to U.S.

SK3010053290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0433 GMT 30 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 30 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea must exclude 15 food items from the Uruguay Round import liberalization list to ensure its food security and the survival of Korean farmers, Cho Kyong-sik, the Korean agriculture, forestry and fisheries minister, told U.S. trade representatives in Washington Monday.

It was absolutely impossible to allow rice imports, Cho said, though Korea may increase import quotas for other products at a level that still protects the livelihood of domestic farmers.

Cho, in Washington on his way to Geneva for negotiations in the Uruguay Round agricultural sector, met with U.S. Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter and U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills to explain the Korean situation at the global trade talks, Ministry officials here said. The minister, according to a report from Washington to the Ministry, emphasized that the Korean farming industry is at the level of developing nations and must be given special consideration, such as extra time to carry out the liberalization measures decreed by the Uruguay Round.

Yeutter and Hills, however, clearly opposed Korea's moves and urged the Seoul government to follow the basic principles of the Uruguay Round, Ministry officials said.

The government had announced earlier the dropping of rice, barley, beef, corn and 11 other farm products from the import liberalization list as non-trade concerns (NTCS). Cho explained that product markets other than for rice can be partially opened, paced with gradual growth of domestic industry.

Yeutter acknowledged the importance of rice in Korea but said that, in terms of the Uruguay Round, Seoul's demands are unlikely to be accepted. Hills, expressing concern that the global talks will fail if the European Community and Japan make the same demands as Korea, said emphatically Seoul's NTC list was unacceptable, the officials said.

Automobile Exports to Bloc Up Ten-Fold

SK3010070190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0636 GMT 30 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 30 (YONHAP)—South Korea exported 4,633 vehicles to the communist bloc in the first nine months of the year, up 10-fold in real terms from the same period last year, the Korea Automobile Manufacturers Association (KAMA) said Tuesday.

Korea automakers shipped 3,404 cars to the region last year, including 3,000 Daewoo Lemans shipped to Czechoslovakia under a barter trade deal.

The increase was attributed chiefly to expanding economic links following the normalization of relations since 1989 and market-diversifying efforts to make up for sluggish sales in North America.

KAMA said exports to Yugoslavia increased from zero to 3,558 cars, to Hungary from 10 to 304, to China from 271 to 513 and to Vietnam from 123 to 184.

Hyundai Motors Co. exported 3,504 Excels (1,300cc and 1,500cc models) and 50 2,000cc Sonatas to Yugoslavia: 300 Excels and four Sonatas to Hungary: 129 Excels, 128 Sonatas and one Chorus minibuses to China: 53 Excels, eight Sonatas and one 5-ton truck to the Soviet Union: and two Excels, one Sonata and 99 Grace minibuses to Vietnam.

Kia Motor Co. sold 50 Prides (1,100cc and 1,300cc models), three Concords (1,800cc and 2,000cc), two Besta vans (2,184cc) and 32 small and medium trucks to China: one Pride, 50 Bestas and three small and medium trucks to Vietnam and two Bestas to the Soviet Union.

Daewoo Motor Co. shipped 151 Lemans, five Royals and two Vanette minibuses (2,184cc) to China.

Asia Motor Co. exported one Combi bus (4,052cc) and one Rocsta sedan (2,184 cc) to Yugoslavia.

Ssangyong Motor Co. shipped 11 four-wheel drive vehicles, six Korandos and five Familys, to China.

17 Major Conglomerates Post Deficits in 1989

SK3110031990 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Oct 90 p 10

[Excerpt] Seventeen out of the 50 major conglomerates in Korea posted deficits last year and the 50 business groups in all generated a thin profit-to-sales margin of 0.76 percent.

The Korea Investors Service Inc. reported yesterday that the 50 conglomerates had combined debts of 47.7 trillion won last year, two times their combined capital. Their debt ratio stood at 375.5 percent.

The value-added of these conglomerates was equivalent to 16 percent of the gross national product (GNP) in Korea in 1989.

The 17 unprofitable conglomerates include Daewoo, Kukdong Construction, Kumho, Hyosung, Hanil, Sammi, Unification, Haitai, Byucksan, Poongsan, Jinro, Kangwon Ind., Hanbo, Taejon Leather, Life, Chinhung, and Samick.

About 38 percent of the total outside borrowing of these conglomerates is short-term debts whose maturity is less than on year and their net worth ratio is as low as 23.6 percent.

Such conglomerates as Daewoo, Samsung, Hyundai and Lucky-Goldstar had outstanding debts of more than four trillion won each last year.

The credit rating firm made a report after surveying 519 subsidiaries of the 50 conglomerates whose bank credits exceed 150 billion won each. Financial subsidiaries were excluded.

The consolidated financial statement exclude inter-company transactions and dealings.

The five major conglomerates—Hyundai, Samsung, Lucky-Goldstar, Daewoo and Sunkyong—accounted for 54 percent of the total sales of the 50 conglomerates in Korea in 1989.

Hyundai recorded the largest net profit of 240 billion won, followed by Samsung (236 billion won) and Lucky-Goldstar (89.4 billion won).

Samsung sold the largest amount of goods in Korea with its 1989 turnover topping 11.7 trillion won. Hyundai trailed Samsung in turnover.

Daewoo spent the largest amount in interest payments, 487 billion won. Samsung also paid 441 billion won in interest payments last year.

The inter-company transactions totalled 23 trillion won or 22.5 percent of the 50 Korean conglomerates, the report said.

The combined capital of the conglomerates, after excluding cross investment among subsidiaries, totalled 19.3 trillion won. [passage omitted]

Inflation Rate Seen To Remain Below 10 Percent

SK3110033390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0206 0206 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 31 (OANA-YONHAP)—Inflation will be held below 10 percent this year as the projected rate for October is 0.2 percent, putting the increase in consumer prices for the year so far at 9.2 percent, or up 9.3 percent from a year ago, according to a report released by the Economic Planning Board (EPB) on Wednesday.

Wholesale prices will rise 1.2 percent in October, up 6.8 percent from the end of last year and 6.5 percent over a year earlier, said the EPB report. An EPB official predicted the goal of single-digit inflation could be achieved if the current trend lasted until the end of the year, though some negative factors exist.

The negative signs are climbing wholesale prices, fluctuating international oil prices and the decision to purchase the rice crop at prices high enough to affect consumer prices, he said. Minor dark factors are fluctuating prices of construction materials, tangerines and onions, he said.

Price stability in October was the result of lower prices of agricultural and marine products, which have taken the lead in price rises this year, in the face of increased house rents and manufactured goods' prices. In the case of winter clothes, tailored suits jumped 13.5 percent, women's clothes 6.5 percent, jumpers 1 percent and student clothes 3.8 percent, the report said.

Rents rose, reflecting sharp rises early this year, and personal service sectors marginally rose, centering on food prices. Agricultural produce on the whole dropped 0.5 percent over the previous month, helped by the falling prices of vegetables and private rice, though fruit marginally rose owing to rising prices of apples. Pork decreased 1.6 percent.

Minister Discusses New Private TV Network

SK3110124490 Seoul YONHAP in English 1236 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 31 (YONHAP)—The government Wednesday selected Taeyong Co., a construction company, as the main shareholder of a new commercial television network, Information Minister Choe Pyong-yol said Wednesday.

Taeyong will virtually have the right to manage the station which is due to go on the air late next year, by holding up to 30 percent of the equity shares.

The decision came in a meeting of the new commercial television network promotion committee, chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Yi Sung-yun. The meeting also selected 30 large and small shareholders who will make equity participation in the network between 1 percent and 7 percent.

A total of 60 companies, organizations and individuals applied to become shareholders in the new TV network, the first ever commercial station since all privately-owned TV and radio networks were forcibly merged into state-run networks in 1980.

Burma

Law Defines Restrictions, Penalties for Monks

BK3110152090 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 31 Oct 90

[State Law and Order Restoration Council Law 20/90—Law Concerning Sangha Organizations; the 14th day of the waxing moon of Tazaungmon, 1352 Burmese Era, 31 October 1990]

[Text] The State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] passes the following law.

Chapter 1: Title and Definitions

Article 1. This law shall be known as the Law Concerning Sangha Organizations.

Article 2. Terms used in this law shall be defined as follows:

a. Sangha means persons who have attained holy status through the recitation of the Uttisodha Upasampada Kamawa ordination procedure and who are (?unblemished) in belief and in Sila moral precepts.

b. Basic Rules means the Sangha Organization basic rules of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] prescribed at the All Sangha Convocation on the Purification, Perpetuation, and Propagation of Buddhism.

c. Sangha Organization means the Sangha organizations at all levels established in accordance with the Constitution.

d. Theravada means the Tripitaka scriptures which include Pali Attagatha and Digha commentaries sanctified six times by the first through the sixth convocations of the Buddhist Sangha.

Chapter 2: Prescriptions

Article 3. There shall only be one Sangha Organization in the Union of Myanmar participated in by all the Sangha sects and prescribed in accordance with the basic rules.

Article 4. All Sanghas belonging to the Theravada Sangha sects in the Union of Myanmar shall be members of the Sangha Organization of the Union of Myanmar.

Article 5. The following nine Sangha sects of the Sangha Organization, which have been acknowledged in accordance with the basic rules, shall have the right to practice the disciplinary rules of their own sects.

a. Sudhamma sect;
b. Shwekyin sect;
c. Dhammanudhamma Mahadvra Nikaya sect;
d. Dhammavinayanuloma Muladvara Nikaya sect;
e. Ah-Nauk-Chaung Dvara sect;
f. Veluvana Nikaya sect;
g. Catubhummika Mahasatipatthana Nget-twin sect;
h. Ganavimutti Kudo sect;
i. Dhammayutti Nikaya Mahayin sect

Article 6. Sangha Pawayana sects existing at regional levels shall come under the Sangha sects prescribed in Article 5.

Article 7. Sangha sects prescribed under Article 5 shall have the right to merge with each other in accordance with the agreement reached between them.

Chapter 3: Restrictions

Article 8. With the exception of the Sangha sects mentioned in Article 5, no other new sects shall be established.

Article 9. With the exception of the Ovadacariya Sangha committees, the Nayaka Sangha committees, the Theravada Pariyatti scripture recitation organizing bodies, and the Pariyatti examination organizing Sangha bodies belonging to a Buddhist association under the supervision of the Sangha Nayaka committee concerned, other Sangha bodies which do not accept the supervision of a Sangha Nayaka Committee shall not be established.

Article 10. No one shall organize, incite, and speak or write with the aim of breaking up the Sangha organizations at any level.

Article 11. When a monk or a novice is disciplined by a certain Sangha organization in accordance with the procedures of the basic rules, the said person shall abide by the disciplinary ruling.

Chapter 4: Penalties

Article 12. If a monk or a novice is found to have violated the rulings under Article 8 or Article 9, he shall be imprisoned from a minimum of six months to a maximum of three years.

Article 13. Anyone found violating the rulings under Article 10 shall be imprisoned from a minimum of six months to a maximum of three years.

Article 14. A monk or a novice found to have violated the rulings under Article 11 shall be imprisoned for six months.

Chapter 5. General

Article 15. When informed either by a Sangha organization or by a state organization that it has become necessary to take legal action in accordance with Articles 12 or 13 of this law, the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs shall take steps for the legal prosecution.

Article 16. When informed by a Sangha organization that it has become necessary to take legal action in accordance with Article 14 of this law, the director general of the Religious Affairs Department or the person empowered by the director general of the Religious Affairs Department shall file the charges with the court concerned.

Article 17. Public service personnel who with sincere intention have performed their duties under this law shall be exempted from action either under the Civil Procedure Code or the Penal Code or any other action.

Article 18. The Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs shall, if necessary, coordinate with the State Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee and issue orders and directives.

Signed: Saw Maung, senior general, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council

Commander Inspects Mandalay Monks' Registration

BK0111102090 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Excerpts] To purify, perpetuate, and propagate the Sasana [religion], the Immigration Department and the Religious Affairs Department under the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs are working to register genuine monks, while precluding the sham monks. Yesterday the chairman of the Mandalay Division of the Law and Order Restoration Council and the commander of the Central Military Command inspected the registration work. The commander left the Central Military Command headquarters by motorcade and arrived at Phayagyi Monastery in Mandalay Southeast Township at 1500. [passage omitted]

Speaking on the occasion, the commander gave instructions on issuing registration cards for all monks and novices aged 12 and above. He later toured the monastery. [passage omitted]

At 1545 the commander and his party left the place by motorcade and arrived at Myataung Monastery in Mandalay Southeast Township. [passage omitted] The commander first went to the monastic building where the abbot of Myataung Monastery was residing and paid his respects.

The commander said the registration of monks was being undertaken in accordance with the wish of the senior abbots to purify, perpetuate, and propagate the Sasana. He said that for the sake of the religion, race, and custom, he will continue to do what should be done with utter devotion and is willing to pay the price in hell.

He said work was being undertaken to clean and tidy up the pagodas and the monasteries. He said he would undertake work to ensure that the abbots have complete influence in their own monasteries. He said monks who are recommended by the abbots will be permitted to continue their lives in the religious order. Monks who are striving to further the religion through Pariyatti [theoretical study of Buddhist scriptures] and Paripatti [application of Buddhist scriptures] will be provided with all necessities. [passage omitted]

The commander also met three senior monks of the Myataung Monastery. He expressed great pleasure in having had the chance to pay his respects to the monk teachers. He said that since his childhood days, he had freely and happily been visiting monasteries, and because of that, he had wanted to visit the numerous monasteries in Mandalay since he was given charge of Mandalay. For different reasons, he said he had not been able to do that. In addition, he could not enter the main monasteries because they had been the gathering places and refuge for those who oppose the government. When we of the Defense Services, your disciples, enter the monasteries, false news is spread that we are about to insult the religion and kill the monks. We have therefore been avoiding the places and staying away. [passage omitted]

With your permission, we have searched and swept the monasteries and have taken action against the political movements inside them. We shall provide all necessities to ensure religious work continues at the monasteries. [passage omitted] We shall no longer permit politicians and students who wish to cause unrest to take refuge within the monasteries. He said only the monks who are present at the monasteries will be registered. [passage omitted]

Rangoon Radio Reports Raids on Monasteries

BK0111090590 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Following the issuance of Order 6/90 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and to ensure the purification and perpetuation of the religion, security forces have continued their raids and searches of monasteries in Mandalay for objects not related to religion and for illegal organizations operating out of monasteries. During raids in the afternoon of 27 October 1990, the security forces found in a box from the central monastic building in Letha Monastery about 3,000 foolscap-size papers with letterheads of the Mandalay Division Students Union and a diary recording minutes of meetings of U Yewada, chairman of the Lay-Yat Sangha Samaggi Union. U Yewada had kept the box in that monastery for safekeeping.

Continuing the searches, our security forces found in Kin Wun Mingyi monastic building in Yadana Thiri Monastery 15 fist-sized jade stones and 28 palm-sized jade stones, all of which were hidden in a rice sack. Five other jade stones, the size of a fist, were found placed in a bowl below the water pot stand.

Meanwhile, action against antigovernment political movements was also taken in Mandalay on 30 October. Accordingly, security units found 10 jade stones, weighing 57 viss [one viss equals 3.6 pounds] and 38 jade bracelets in a home at Block 163, east Pyigyi Kyet-tha-ye ward, Mandalay Northwest township, the residence of U Hla Kyaw, 54, son of U Kyi, and owner of Hnin Thiri guesthouse.

Also found at 0730 on 30 October with Maung Aye, alias Khin Maung Aye, son of U Baw in Pyawbwe Anauk ward, Mandalay Southwest township, were 138 large and 22 small jade bracelets. At 1130 on the same day, found with U Soe Myint, 37, son of U Khin Maung of Block No. 42, Marlakar Chan ward, Thanmyintmaw East, Southwest township, were 18 jade stones of different sizes, weighing about 87 viss. All those connected to the cases were arrested.

More searches were then conducted based on information received. Accordingly at 1130 on 30 October, 93 jade stones prepared for sale and weighing 407.50 viss were seized in the residence of U Hla Shwe, 55, at No. 91, Block 512, between 83d and 84th Streets, Maha Aungmye Anauk ward, Mandalay Southeast township. The owner of the stones Daw Nan, 57, wife of U Hla Shwe, was arrested, and the jade stones were confiscated. Action is continuing in accordance with Public Property Protection Act.

It was learned that action is continuing against antigovernment political movements in Mandalay.

AFP Notes Troops Arrest 50 Opposition Leaders

BK0111120590 Hong Kong AFP in English 1146 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 1 (AFP)—More than 50 senior members of Burma's leading political party have been arrested by troops in the past week, according to the latest figures compiled on Thursday by Rangoon-based diplomats. The arrested members of the National League for Democracy (NLD) include at least ten MPs, five members of the party's Central Executive Committee and ten party youth organisers.

"As far as we know none of the NLD members arrested last week have been released yet," said one diplomat.

The arrests are the latest in what observers describe as a ruthless campaign by the junta to destroy all opposition. The NLD swept the general elections in May, winning over 80 per cent of the vote, but the military government has refused to hand over power.

Diplomats also report that the Democratic Party for a New Society (DPNS), closely allied with the NLD, has been all but obliterated in the past week with all eight members of its leadership being arrested. Apart from the arrests of the DPNS leaders, the party's offices were raided by troops last week and later sealed shut.

But despite the massive crackdown by the junta on the opposition there are reports that at least one monastery in the capital is continuing the religious boycott against the military. Buddhist monks began refusing to minister to troops in August after soldiers reportedly killed two monks and two students during a pro-democracy demonstration in Mandalay.

In a move to break the boycott troops reportedly raided over 100 monasteries in the Mandalay area alone and arrested scores of monks. The junta declared last week that senior monks had agreed to call off the boycott but diplomats say there are still pockets of resistance.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

U.S. Labor Said Trying To Deny GSP Status

BK0111113290 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1034 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 1 (OANA/BERNAMA)—U.S. labour groups are making efforts to deny Malaysia the benefits of the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) because they envy the country's rapid economic growth, Malaysian Human Resources Minister Lim Ah Lek said Thursday. He said that their efforts to get the trading privileges withdrawn from Malaysia were motivated by self-interest on the pretext of championing the rights of Malaysian workers.

Lim said this in response to a U.S. court decision to dismiss a suit by American labour and other groups against the U.S. Government for allegedly failing to enforce worker rights provisions of the GSP.

BERNAMA reported from Washington Wednesday that the court also rejected a move by the International Labour Rights and Education Research Fund and other groups to obtain a court order that would have forced the United States Trade Representative (USTR) to accept for review GSP petitions on Malaysia. The USTR rejected the petitions on Aug 17.

Welcoming the U.S. Court decision, Lim said: "They (U.S. labour groups) have worked on distorted facts to serve their own interests." He reminded those who intended to criticise Malaysia's labour laws to check their facts first. "The Malaysian Government policies on labour are good and in the interest of its workers," he told reporters at the MCA [Malaysian Chinese Association] headquarters here.

He said: "Actually, they envy our economic growth and the rapid flow of foreign investments into our country." The resounding victory by the ruling National Front coalition (Barisan Nasional) in the recent general election was expected to significantly increase the inflow of foreign investments, he added.

Lim said that the Malaysian Government had repeatedly explained labour practices in the country to the U.S. labour groups.

Nelson Mandela Arrives for 3-Day Visit 1 Nov

BK0111094390 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0906 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 1 (OANA-BERNAMA)—South African anti-apartheid leader Nelson Mandela arrived here Thursday to begin his three-day official visit as part of his 20-day five-nation Asia-Pacific tour. The African National Congress (ANC) deputy president was met on arrival by Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed.

During his tour here, Mandela will be granted an audience with the Malaysian king, Sultan Azlan Shah, at the national palace and also call on Dr. Mahathir whom he had known personally since they both met in Lusaka, Zambia in February this year.

Among the highlights honouring the Black African leader's visit to the country is a massive rally at the National Indoor Stadium, here Friday, where he will be making a speech to an estimated 10,000 crowd. It is expected that his speech will among other things centre on the Black African struggle against apartheid in South Africa.

On Saturday, Mandela will be awarded the honorary doctorate in letters from Universiti Malaya [University of Malaya].

Mandela was scheduled to arrive on 19 Oct but had to postpone his visit upon a request from the Malaysian Government due to the general elections.

Before coming here, Mandela visited India, Indonesia, Australia, and Japan. He will leave Sunday on a one-day visit to Brunei before returning to South Africa.

Paper Lauds Mahathir's Victory in Election

BK0111093090 Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 24 Oct 90 p 10

[Editorial: "People Still Have Confidence in the National Front"]

[Text] No one can deny that Barisan Nasional [National Front—NF] was triumphant in the recent eighth general election by emerging more victorious than it had in the 1986 general election in spite of numerous obstacles encountered. In the 1986 general election, the NF only faced its traditional adversaries—the Democratic Action Party [DAP] and Pan Malaysian Islamic Party [PAS]. There were no unseen foes then and the components' differences were much less. The opposition front consisting of DAP, PAS, the Spirit of '46 Party, PRM [Malaysian People's Party], Permas [Malaysia-Sarawak Association], Hamim [Hizbullah Muslim Party], Berjaya, IPF [All-Malaysian Indian Party], and the independents posed a strong challenge for the NF. The opposition's pact was not hurriedly established but was carefully planned and agreed upon about a year ago.

Tengku Razaleigh, leader of the opposition front, made early preparations. Local and foreign newspapers and some international publications gave the opposition front wide publicity. PAS' and DAP's political discussions and campaigns began soon after the 1986 general election. The DAP, with its Tanjong II project, began planning four years ago to take over Penang. Tengku Razaleigh began his nationwide campaign almost immediately after United Malays National Organization [UMNO] was de-registered. The greatest blow for the NF came just three days before the actual voting day when Datuk Pairin Kitingan announced PBS' [Sabah United Party] withdrawal from the NF.

Besides facing the opposition front and the stab-in-the back by PBS, the NF components also faced in-party problems. For example, UMNO faced the problem of selecting its candidates, particularly in constituencies where seats were vacated by its parliamentarians who resigned to join the Spirit of '46 Party. Eventually, the party president had to make the decision. Such an issue was considered not serious. In Kelantan, the nomination of candidates was finalized only a few hours before nominations closed. The Malaysian Indian Congress [MIC] president Datuk Samy Vellu surprised the nation when he announced that two deputy ministers from the party would be dropped.

Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed and other NF leaders had every reason to rejoice over the party's successful achievement of a two-thirds majority considering the fact that the NF encountered various problems. Even though he had expressed confidence that the NF could form a government, he modestly declared that the NF would face an uphill task in its effort to achieve a two-thirds majority. Speaking at a dinner soon after the announcement of the dissolution of parliament, Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir admitted that the NF would face a strong challenge in the election. Speaking in a moderate tone he said: "We leave it to the people to make their choice and only Almighty God can determine whether the NF would continue to govern."

The prime minister's statements were extremely different from those uttered by Tengku Razaleigh who confidently expressed that his group would be able to form the next government even though voting had not yet begun. It might be that Tengku Razaleigh was extremely happy over Datuk Pairin Kitingan's announcement that PBS would cooperate with the Spirit of '46 Party. Tengku Razaleigh replied that his opposition front had already won 20 seats. Momentarily, he forgot that PBS only had 11 parliamentary seats while DAP had only four. Anyone could easily decide on a desired and respected leader between the choice of Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir and Tengku Razaleigh.

It is a genuine victory for the NF in securing the 127 parliamentary seats in spite of the numerous obstacles and challenges it faced. UMNO only failed to secure two out of 73 parliamentary seats which it maintained previously. The Malaysian Chinese Association managed to obtain another seat bringing its total to 18, the PBB [Sarawak People's Party] secured another two seats increasing its total to 10, United Sabah National Organization secured another seat while MIC and Gerakan maintained their previous seats. DAP not only lost four parliamentary seats but three of its stalwarts, namely Dr. Chen Man Hin, Hu Sepang, and P. Patto were defeated by their NF opponents. The Spirit of '46 Party only managed to secure eight seats, while PAS successfully increased its solitary seat to seven. Therefore, whatever analysis is made, the fact remains that people still have absolute confidence in the NF.

Military Reviewing Operations Along Boundaries

BK0111101290 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0937 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 1 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Military operations along the country's international boundaries are being reviewed to also combat against arms and drugs smuggling, Chief of Army, General Yaacob Mohamad Zain said Thursday. He said the

Army was also countering border incursion by foreigners who were trying to steal away the country's natural resources especially timber.

He also added that the Army would continue holding war games with members of the Five Power Defence Arrangement (FPDA) and with the United States (U.S.). It would continue to expose Army personnel to sophisticated military technology by sending them for training in friendly nations which helped take care of the costs, he said.

Cambodia

Meetings on Peace Talks Slated for Nov 9-11

BK0111020290 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Nov 90 p A4

[Text] Indonesia and France have agreed to begin the first of a series of meetings that will pave the way for the resumption of the Paris peace talks on Cambodia, an informed source said yesterday. The source said the new round of meetings has been scheduled for Nov 9-11 and will be attended by representatives of the five permanent members of United Nations Security Council and the three commissions, which were set up by the Paris conference last year.

India and Canada, which make up the first commission, are in charge of the Vietnamese troops pullout and the elections. The commission dealing with Cambodia's neutrality and independence comprise Malaysia and Laos. The last commission consisting of Japan and Australia will deal with the repatriation of refugees and reconstruction.

The source said after the Jakarta talks, a new meeting is being planned for the end of next month that will be attended by all representatives of the coordinating committee to prepare for the resumption of the Paris conference.

Jakarta and Paris as co-chairmen presided over the last conference, at which the four warring Cambodians failed to agree on a UN peace plan.

Phnom Penh Views Options for SNC Chairmanship

BK0111095390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Station commentary: "The Supreme National Council Must Continue To Function"]

[Text] So far, the process of the Supreme National Council [SNC] which was established on 10 September in Jakarta has been stalled. During the past month or more, the Cambodian groups on the other side have resorted to all means and maneuvers to hinder the process of this organization symbolizing the national independence, sovereignty, and unity by unjustly putting the blame on the State of Cambodia.

The main aim of this campaign is to make the national and international public doubt the genuine and sincere goodwill of the State of Cambodia. At the same time, they have used the SNC label as a means to threaten and make the foreign companies, such as [names indistinct], hesitate in carrying out investment with the State of Cambodia.

This is the other Cambodian groups's policy of fishing in troubled water. Realizing that their proposal for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to become SNC chairman and the 13th member runs counter to the Jakarta joint communique and betrays the Cambodian people's interests, they have insisted on this proposal.

We would like to raise this question: Is electing the chairman the only duty of the SNC?

It is generally known that this SNC is a good formula that has broken through the deadlock on the question of who should rule Cambodia during the transitional period. Therefore, the main aim in the establishment of the SNC is not just to let it select a chairman, but it is to cooperate with the UN interim authority in creating a neutral atmosphere in Cambodia for holding a free, democratic, and fair election.

This is why at the first SNC meeting at the former Cambodian Embassy in Bangkok, the six SNC members from the State of Cambodia proposed that if the discussion on the chairmanship issue was in a deadlock, attention should be turned to other more urgent and more important questions, such as the voluntary ceasefire and the cessation of foreign military aid. That is the most essential and indispensable condition for advance toward reaching a permanent agreement that will put an end to the civil war and pave the way for a free and democratic election to bring a lasting peace much needed by our people.

Why has the other Cambodian side turned a deaf ear on this problem and kept demanding the settlement of the chairmanship issue first? On our part, we understand that the question of the SNC chairman may be settled in the next meetings. If the discussion on issues of the voluntary cease-fire and the cessation of foreign military aid continues to delay, however, the misery and suffering of our people will increase beyond being pardonable by history.

We agree that it is necessary for an organized institute to have a responsible apparatus for managing everything. Only by then can it function. This is why the State of Cambodia has proposed three additional formulas following the deadlock concerning the question of the chairman and vice chairman. These formulas involve the following:

The first option is the cochairmanship, that is a cochairman from the State of Cambodia's side and the other cochairman from the Cambodian National Government. The second option is the rotational cochairmanship, that is a rotational cochairman from among the six members of the State of Cambodia side and another rotational cochairman from among the six members of the Cambodian National Government. The third option is the rotational chairmanship, that is the 12 SNC members take turns presiding over each meeting.

This is the most appropriate way out in which no party is overpowered by any other party and no party is at a disadvantage. Therefore, we think the other side should consider this matter thoroughly and join in making the SNC move forward for the interests of the Cambodian nation and people. We should not use the individual problem to hamper the vital interests of the Cambodian people.

Once this is done, we will be able to respond to the expectation of national and international opinion and particularly the appeal made on 10 Ocrober by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The fate of the Cambodian people depends totally on the SNC; everything will emanate from this SNC.

Dance Troupe Official on U.S. Tour 'Obstacles'

BK0111110290 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Interview with "(Uk Socheat), deputy director of the Artistic Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture and dean of the Faculty of Law of the University of Fine Arts," by station correspondent on activities and performances of the Cambodian traditional dance troupe during its recent visit to the United States—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Correspondent] I have heard that during this visit, our dance troupe faced some obstacles caused by some ruffians. Could you please inform our listeners about this matter?

[(Uk Socheat)] [Passage omitted] Those compatriots told me that they wanted to return home. I was then worried because I do not know to which political groups all of them belong. After we settled at the hotel, we went to the (?theatre). When we returned to the hotel, we found (?17) rounds of .22 cartridges on the bed. Thus, we were worried about the safety of our dancers. During a performance at a theatre in Long Beach, while we were selling the tickets, a group of Cambodians of American nationality in a car shouted: Do not watch this performance. They also tried to sow discord among us. After this performance was carried out successfully, these people quieted down.

We moved on to Seattle, Washington. We noticed a group of ruffians from California followed us to Washington State. We think the purpose of these ruffians' following and trying to pressure us was to destroy our arts and culture and sow discord among our dancers to prevent us from carrying out our performances. They sent handsome men and beautiful women to attract our young dancers. Moreover, they even tried to kidnap and discourage our dancers, such as in New York. When they failed in this effort, they tried to steal our artistic instruments to discourage our dancers from performing. These are the obstacles we encountered in the United States. [passage omitted]

Phnom Penh-Ho Chi Minh City Protocol Signed

BK2910073190 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] Phnom Penh 29 Oct (SPK)—A protocol on cooperation in the economic and cultural fields for 1991 between Phnom Penh and Ho Chi Minh City was signed on 27 October at the end of the visit to Vietnam by a delegation of Phnom Penh city.

Headed by Hok Langdi, chairman of the Phnom Penh City People's Committee, the delegation worked with the trade, construction, tourism, transport and communications, and electricity services of Ho Chi Minh City.

The two sides reviewed their cooperation during this year and worked out a plan of cooperation for 1991 and the coming years. They agreed to continue their trade exchanges. Ho Chi Minh City will also provide the Cambodian capital with technical aid in the repair of roads and dikes, the construction and renovation of hotels, and the training of medical personnel.

The two cities will also carry on their cooperation in the fields of culture, arts, and sports, especially during the traditional New Year celebrations and the major anniversaries of each country.

Men Sam-an Visits Textile Mill in Phnom Penh

BK0111111290 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1106 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Phnom Penh 1 Nov (SPK)—Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau of the the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and chairwoman of the Cambodian Federation of Trade Unions, recently visited the textile mill in Chak Angre Kraom, Phnom Penh's southern suburb.

At a meeting with workers, Men Sam-an expressed appreciation for the efforts of the latter who, during the first nine months of this year, produced over 400,000 meters of sarong [printed cloth], over 900,000 meters of mosquito net, and nearly a million meters of compress. At the request of other factories in the capital, the workers have produced nearly 200,000 meters of material and over 35,000 kilograms of cotton-wool.

The chairwoman of the Federation of Cambodian Trade Unions also informed the workers of the country's current situation, notably the process of searching for peace in Cambodia. She denounced the perfidious maneuvers of the enemies who continue to massacre their own people and destroy revolutionary gains.

Men Sam-an finally called on the mill's workers to make further efforts to promote production and double their vigilance in the face of perfidious enemy maneuvers by contributing to the defense of the mill's security as well as the country.

SPK Describes Plight of Refugees in Battambang

BK2910075290 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0423 GMT 29 Oct 90

["About the War Refugees at Northwestern Area (by an SPK correspondent)"—SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 29—In a recent trip to the northwestern border province of Battambang, about 300 km from Phnom Penh, we saw for ourselves evidences of the plight of our fellow-countrymen, victims of the constant harassments by the Khmer opposition troops. They were plagued by hunger and the lack of medicines and the most basic necessities of life. A total of about 6,000 peasant families from the districts of Ratanamondol, Banan, and Bavel in Battambang, and others from nearby Banteay Meanchey Province, had fled from their villages and settled down in a refugee camp set up by the Phnom Penh government along National Highway 10 about 10 km from the provincial town of Battambang.

The civil war now already in its 12th year has caused untold sufferings to the Khmer people who had just got out of the atrocities of the U.S. war of aggression in Cambodia (1970-75) and particularly of Pol Pot's terror rule from 1975-79.

Houses, school buildings, hospitals, roads and bridges which have been built or restored by the Phnom Penh government after the Jan. 7, 1979 liberation, were again set ablaze or destroyed by the Khmer saboteurs. The latter also went on a killing spree, getting rid of anyone and any animal they could lay hold of, destroying farming, and laying mines in many places in an attempt to disrupt the peaceful life of the villagers.

The government has regularly granted donations of food, clothing and medicines to those war victims, and also called on international humanitarian organizations to give a helping hand. All the war refugees expressed their gratitude to the government for its timely help. Many said though they are still in poor living conditions, they felt reassured in embarking on a new life. The government has also supplied them with farm tools, rice seeds, and other materials to start farming. The Ministry of Agriculture has provided them with 4,300 hoes while the local authorities gave them 1,000 ploughs and harrows and provided each of those families with 100 kg of fertilizer and 100 kg of rice seeds. For its part, the tractor team of Banteay Meanchey Agriculture Service helped those refugees turn up 1,400 ha of land for the monsoon rice cultivation.

Recently, the Red Cross of Battambang Province has donated 213 tons of husked rice, clothes and household utensils to those war refugees.

A woman in her 40's from Ratanamondol District said to us that this was the second time the people's Armed Forces saved her and that the first time they had saved her life from Pol Pot's genocide. Said she: "During their raid on our village, the Polpotists killed, destroyed and burnt down anyone and anything in their way. Many people, including my husband and father, were shot dead and others injured by the bandits before they themselves were wiped out by the people's Armed Forces."

Another refugee, San Sari, from Banan District, said: "The Polpotists are a herd of brutes. They set my house ablaze and wounded my leg."

Pointing to his amputated leg, Sari went on: "Although I am now a disabled man, I will do all I can to contribute to the defence of the country and to prevent the Pol Pot clique from returning to our country."

Scores of youngsters at the locality, who have finished their high-school education have volunteered to join the people's Armed Forces to fight those Khmer bandits, especially the Polpotists. Many others still at school expressed their readiness to take up arms to defend the homeland whenever called up.

"We are determined to fight to the finish in order to avenge all those killed by the enemy," a young man said with the approval of all those present.

Over 2,000 Misled Persons Return in Nine Months

BK0111090190 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0528 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 1—In the first nine months of this year, 2,733 men of the three Khmer opposition factions deserted their ranks and reported themselves to the authorities throughout the country.

The deserters included 1,458 ex-Polpotists, 736 ex-Sonsannians and 539 ex-Sihanoukists, who brought along 1,592 guns of various calibers and a large quantity of other war means.

The biggest number of ralliers were recorded in the provinces of Banteay Meanchey, Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, Battambang and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey.

Actions of 'Last Week', 10-11 Oct Reported

BK2910144590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] Last week, our courageous and brave Armed Forces launched counterattacks against the enemy's adventurous and aggressive activities to infiltrate some mountainous and remote areas with the aim of plundering the people's property and foodstuffs, putting 84 [as heard] enemy soldiers out of action, including 16 killed, 19 wounded, 24 captured, and 26 others who were forced to surrender. We also seized a great deal of war materiel.

Moreover, on 11 October, the 16th unit of our navy in Tonle Sap region [Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province] mounted an offensive against the enemy, putting 100 enemy soldiers out of action, including 20 captured in the area north of Say Don Kev.

On 10 October, our combatants stationed in Chong Kal District [Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province] killed three enemy soldiers in a counterattack. In the meantime, our A-3 unit in Varin District [Siem Reap-oddar Meanchey Province] unearthed an enemy ammunition cache consisting of 500 rounds for AK rifles, 8,000 rounds for AR-15 rifles, and some war materiel.

Phnom Penh Reports 27-29 Oct 'Counterattacks'

BK3110131890 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Lately, in spite of the Cambodian party and state's goodwill and the international community's efforts in the search for a solution to end the war peacefully, the tripartite coalition has continued to impudently and inhumanly wreak havoc upon and destroy the life and property of our people by its military operations against our villages and communes. However, their senseless, cruel, and barbarous activities have constantly suffered serious setbacks under counterattacks carried out by our courageous and brave grass-roots Armed Forces.

As a matter of fact, on 29 October, a significant number of enemy soldiers mounted an offensive in an area under our responsibility in Chikreng District of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. However, with bravery, determined vigilance, and mastery in constantly using combined means and measures and in grasping the planned activities and tactics of the enemies, our Armed Forces courageously launched an over five-hour counterattack—from 0500 to 1000—against the enemies, putting 79 enemy soldiers out of action, including 70 killed on the battlefield, three captured, and six wounded. We also seized 24 assorted firearms and a great deal of war materiel.

On the same battlefield, at 0800 on 28 October, we used joint local forces to counterattack an enemy armed unit which infiltrated Svay Leu District in an area bordering Preah Vihear Province about 40 km northeast of Siem Reap Province. After resisting our attack for a short while, the enemies were forced to shamefully beat a hasty retreat. We killed a total of 48 enemy soldiers and captured three others, and we seized three 12.7-mm machine guns, one DK-75 gun, and two AR-15 rifles.

Moreover, on 27 October, the local Armed Forces at Trapeang Kat Sak in Kompong Thom Provice, in close cooperation with the province's mobile Armed Forces, conducted an counterattack against a group of enemy soldiers from Division 802, killing 12 of them on the battlefield, including a regimental commander. We seized 14 guns, including one K-59 pistol, and one ICOM radio-communication set. Furthermore, on the same day, in an area about six km east of Stoung District, the district combined forces killed 22 enemy soldiers and seized one ICOM radio-communication set, one K-54 pistol, and a significant quantity of war materiel.

This is evidence that our Armed Forces always have the upper hand in the military field and have crushed all attempts of the three reactionary factions on a timely basis.

Black Market on Thai-Cambodian Border Examined

BK2710085290 Hong Kong AFP in English 0300 GMT 27 Oct 90

[Article by Erskine McCullough: "Battle Is on for Black-market Dollars"]

[Text] Aranyaprathet, Thailand, Oct 27 (AFP)—Far off the beaten track, protected by four Thai Army checkpoints, lies a thriving blackmarket that has become part of a two million baht (80,000 U.S. dollars) a day trading area on Thailand's border with Cambodia.

A volley of shots from the Cambodian side of the border by Phnom Penh troops signals their permission for the opening of Kok Sabang market, a kilometer (half mile) away along a narrow track through the half-cleared jungle on the Thai side. A small fleet of trucks begins unloading cigarettes, trinkets, woven baskets, and silk while the stall owners begin stocking up the tables that stand around the hacked-out clearing. A group of one-time farmers, who now make more money bringing in the contraband from Cambodia, appear out of the bushes with more of the same.

While peace plans to end the 12-year-long war in Cambodia move slowly in fits and starts, the blackmarketeers run along unchecked, reaping vast fortunes on everything from American cigarettes to Czechoslovakian hats.

The Thai mini-godfathers stay in business by making sure everyone who has to be paid-off is—and is satisfied with the deal.

But every so often the guerrilla groups, led by the Khmer Rouge, and the Cambodian Government, who share control over the supply of goods to the markets, find themselves in a war that has little to do with ideology but rather with making sure the law of the business jungle is kept.

Early this month the Khmer Rouge lobbed several shells into the deserted Kok Sabang blackmarket camp, whose supply lines are under the control of Phnom Penh troops, wrecking a few makeshift huts and terryifing some chickens who call the open-walled bamboo huts home. "They were not trying to kill anyone. They attacked when they knew the site would be deserted. It was their way of passing the message along that too many people were shopping at Kok Sabang," explained a senior Thai official.

The Khmer Rouge "shopping centre" to the south had all but become deserted when it was badly flooded last month, sending the camps' regular clients into the welcoming arms of the Kok Sabang traders. "But when the floods subsided it was back to business as usual and while most businessmen advertise in the newspapers or television the Khmer Rouge sent what could perhaps be called a direct mail shot. A couple of shells. It was a message telling everyone they were open for business," the official explained.

It worked. The some 1,000 shoppers from Bangkok who make the three-hour journey every weekend to the blackmarkets where a carton of American cigarettes sells for 175 baht (seven dollars) instead of the 325 baht (13 dollars) in the capital have returned to the Khmer Rouge shops. But business is tough as the groups fight for trade.

Guerrillas of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), a non-communist group allied to the Khmer Rouge, run a bustling market 20 kilometers (12 miles) north of Kok Sabang but have plans to expand, creating a supermarket style blackmarket complex.

A KPNLF commander, taking time out this week at the site at Nongeman from the continuing fighting across the border, admitted a new site at Nong Samet, just inside Cambodia, and easily reachable by a newly constructed 12 million baht (480,000 dollars) road, would soon take over from Nong Ek Mon.

Although the Thai area along the border is under the country's military command, Thai border officials admit privately that there is a tacit agreement to let the blackmarket business continue. "The people living along the border, on both sides, have had their normal living destroyed by the war. This way they can survive, selling smuggled goods. It might be illegal but it has its benefits. It allows them to live," said one government official.

With the rainy season reaching an end, the military struggle for Cambodia is expected to heat up. On the Thai-Cambodian border the business battle for the always needed dollars to keep the fighting going is also bound to get tougher.

VOK on Son Sann-Costello Talks in Bangkok

BK0111073090 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF], and Michael Costello, Australian deputy foreign minister, met for talks in Bangkok yesterday morning [31 October] to discuss the Cambodian problem following Costello's visits to Hanoi and Phnom Penh.

The two personalities discussed the issues relating to the composition of the Supreme National Council [SNC], particularly the election of a chairman, which is hampering the SNC from starting its work. According to Costello, the Phnom Penh side has not softened its stance in the search for a way out of the deadlock.

His Excellency Son Sann told Costello that the KPNLF with him as president has considerably softened its stance on the establishment of the SNC because he is thinking of the people's interests first. Furthermore, the KPNLF will continue to search for a way out. His Excellency Son Sann has sent a message to all SNC members and has proposed a new meeting to solve the remaining contentious issues.

Replying to this message, the Hun Sen group said its party's stance is to choose one from the following three:

1. cochairmanship;
2. rotational cochairmanship; and
3. rotational chairmanship.

Costello plans to travel to Pyongyang, North Korea, to hold talks with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. His Excellency Son Sann is due to leave Bangkok for a mission in the United States on 2 November.

VOK Responds to Report on 'Secret Meeting'

BK2910144390 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Political commentary: "Does Vietnam Want To Destroy the Big Five's Peace Plan?"]

[Text] The office of the personal representatives of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia and Asia has recently issued a statement quoting a secret report from the National Army of Independent Cambodia as saying that Vietnam and the Vietnamese-installed regime have prepared a secret plan to destroy the peace plan for Cambodia hammered out by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC].

The report has indicated that Vietnamese and Lao officials and the Heng Samrin regime, at a secret meeting held in Phnom Penh on 2 September on the Big Five's peace plan, likened the implementation of the plan to dropping nuclear bombs on Cambodia and considered it the most fatal weapon against the Vietnamese and Lao communists and the Vietnamese-installed communist Heng Samrin regime.

The report has added that at the meeting the Vietnamese and Lao officials and Heng Samrin regime concluded they were not able to openly oppose the UNSC peace plan because it represents the view of the entire world, but they decided to employ all possible maneuvers to destroy or at least delay the plan's implementation.

If the report is true, it is clear evidence of the machinations devised by Vietnam and the Vietnamese-installed Cambodian regime, which have ostensibly shown their goodwill in accepting the Big Five's plan. However, their apparent willingness has been designed only to disguise their ill intentions.

Why are Vietnam and the Cambodian group it has propped up so afraid of the Big Five's peace plan as to compare it to dropping nuclear bombs? To answer this question, we should examine the basic components of the peace plan. There are two elements: First, the verification of Vietnamese troops hidden in Cambodia, and, second, the real chance the Cambodian people are to be given.

If Vietnam and Hun Sen group are scared of the plan, this means:

1. Vietnam is afraid of UN verification of its troops hidden in Cambodia. As we have already seen, Vietnam has always rejected UN control over the withdrawal of its troops, and
2. Vietnam and the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group fear the Cambodian people's decision expressed through free elections organized by the United Nations. The free elections arranged by the United Nations will provide the Cambodian people with ample opportunity to choose a political regime that will represent Cambodia, the Cambodian interest, and the Cambodian nation's independence and sovereignty, and will replace the regime that does not truly represent Cambodia and the Cambodian interest and is not independent and sovereign. If Vietnam is against the correct approach, its opposition clearly shows that it has not yet relinquished its ambition over Cambodia.

In sum, the key to end the war in Cambodia has been in Vietnam's hands thus far. Vietnam will have no other choice in the final stage. So, for the time being, it is trying to employ its last gambit. What is the last ploy concocted by the Vietnamese and Hun Sen? We will see very soon.

By all appearances, despite its cunning ruses, Vietnam can never avoid the blame from the international community over the Cambodian issue. Should Vietnam not renounce its ambition over Cambodia, it will continue to confront the international community, and in particular China, which could be a great danger for Vietnam in case it loses the Soviet Union's support and assistance. We do believe that Vietnam will eventually change its mind by setting Cambodia free and turning its attention to salvaging the SRV, which is in deep water.

VONADK Says More SRV Troops Deployed

BK0111034190 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Reports from the Kompong Speu and Battambang battlefields say that:

1. On 16 October, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors dispatched 160 fresh Vietnamese troops from Vietnam dressed as Hun Sen-Heng Samrin puppet soldiers, by boat from Vietnam to Kompong Som. The troops were then taken by truck and deployed at Vat Prey Romeas in Phnum Sruoch District, Kompong Speu Province.
2. On 22 October, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors brought 40 truckloads of fresh Vietnamese troops from Vietnam—a total of 1,200 soldiers in Vietnamese troop uniforms—along National Route 2 through Phnom Penh and along National Route 5, and deployed them on the Battambang-Route 10 battlefield.

For the total in two days on 16 and 22 October, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors brought 1,360 fresh Vietnamese troops to the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia.

SRV Troops, Soviet Weapons to Phnom Penh Cited

BK0111060090 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Station commentary: "Why Do the Phnom Penh Puppets, Vietnam's Lackeys, Openly and Repeatedly Oppose the Jakarta Agreement and the Document of the UN Security Council's Five Permanent Members in Such an Insolent and Arrogant Manner?]

[Text] On 29 October, at the orders of the Hanoi Vietnamese, Vietnam's puppets and lackeys in Phnom Penh once again openly voiced their opposition to the peace plan of the UN Security Council's [UNSC's] five permanent members. They continue to insist on maintaining the puppet regime Vietnam has propped up since early 1979; oppose national reconciliation and the establishment of a Supreme National Council with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman, an agreement they have signed on 10 September in Jakarta; and oppose the UN transitional administration in Cambodia. This is to enable Vietnam to hide troops and all kinds of aggressor forces to continue occupying Cambodia in accordance with Vietnam's Indochinese federation strategy. Why do Vietnam's puppets and lackeys repeatedly oppose the document of the UNSC five permanent members and the Jakarta agreement, which they have signed, in such an insolent and arrogant manner?

This is because Vietnam has dispatched nearly 10,000 fresh Vietnamese troops to Cambodia at the end of this rainy season; the Soviet Union has also sent 10,000 tonnes of weapons and various types of ammunition to Vietnamese troops committing aggression in Cambodia to continue the war of aggression in the country to achieve Vietnam's act of aggression and occupy Cambodia forever in accordance with Vietnam's Indochinese federation strategy. This is why Vietnam's puppets in Phnom Penh have insolently and arrogantly voiced opposition many times to the Jakarta document and the UNSC's five permanent members' document. This is why they have bragged about launching large-scale offensives to take back liberated zones from the Cambodian national resistance forces.

All this shows that Vietnam and its puppets and lackeys are not willing to settle and end their war of aggression politically and restore Cambodia's peace, independence, neutrality, and nonaligned status, as stated in the UNSC five permanent members' document. Vietnam still nurtures the ambition of annexing Cambodia through its

Indochinese federation strategy. However, this intransigent attitude and stance of Vietnam and its puppets and lackeys will only further isolate them in the international arena and make the entire Cambodian people, along with puppet civil servants and Cambodian soldiers forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy and puppets, more angry with them. Everyone will unite and put more internal and external pressure on Vietnam and its puppets and lackeys until they agree to implement, in their entirety without alterations or additions, the UNSC's five permanent members' document and the Jakarta joint statement to achieve peace and stability in Cambodia and this region.

Indonesia

Suharto Views Gulf Crisis With Iranian Envoy

BK0111104390 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 24 Oct 90 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—President Suharto told a special envoy of the Iranian Government here yesterday that the presence of multinational troops in the Middle East had only worsened the situation in the Gulf following the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait on Aug. 2.

The envoy, Ali Reza Moazeri, told reporters after the meeting that he had conveyed to the Indonesian leader a special message from Iranian President Hashemi Rafsanjani. President Suharto was accompanied at the meeting by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas.

Moazeri said that Suharto shared the same opinion as the Iranian Government that the only solution to the Gulf crisis was the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait without any conditions and that Baghdad must also respect the existing border agreements.

The Iraqi annexation of Kuwait has prompted the presence of about 200,000 multinational forces led by the United States in Saudi Arabia.

Moazeri said that the Iraqi invasion had also motivated Israel to make use of the Gulf situation for its own interests, ANTARA reported. Israeli police recently killed 21 Palestinians in Jerusalem. The act was later condemned by the United Nations Security Council.

Moazeri said that he had told Suharto that his government fully supported the Security Council decisions on the economic embargo against Iraq. He said that his country had halted all trade activities with Iraq and Kuwait since the embargo was imposed.

State Secretary Previews Suharto's Japan Visit

OW2610141590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1353 GMT 26 Oct 90

[Text] Jakarta, Oct. 26 KYODO—President Suharto will seek special assistance from Japan when he meets with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in Tokyo next month, State Secretary Moerdiono said Friday. Suharto will travel to Japan from November 11 to 14 to attend the enthronement ceremony of Emperor Akihito.

Moerdiono also said Indonesia will not oppose Japan's sending of its Self-Defence Force (SDF) personnel abroad but hoped that Japan "will remember history."

Explaining why the special assistance was needed, Moerdiono said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE that debt repayment was a problem for Indonesia and added that the appreciation of the yen against the U.S. dollar meant greater outlays in terms of the national currency, the rupiah. Yen loans constitute the largest part of Indonesia's overall borrowings.

Moerdiono criticized the view expounded both inside and outside the country that Indonesia does not need special assistance as oil prices were rising, saying the argument is misleading because nobody knows if oil prices will stay up where they are or drop again. Moerdiono said if oil prices became too high, Indonesia would not be "happy" as this would have a negative effect on the world economy.

Moerdiono also talked about the dangers of a widening gap between the developed and the developing and least developed countries, saying that it will create many problems for the whole world. To avoid such problems, it is necessary for the developed countries to transfer not only their money but also their technology, he said.

He said he had heard from Indonesian business circles that, compared with other countries, Japan is reluctant to transfer technology.

Moerdiono said as a sovereign country, Japan has the right to do what it thinks best on overseas deployment of its military. "We do not fear Japan's sending of the SDF, but of course it depends on what you do in the future," he said. "But I think you are wise enough to learn from the past," said Moerdiono, noting that the Indonesian people had "suffered severely" when Japan occupied his country during World War II. "Maybe it is wise for you to tell your people what happened in the past," Moerdiono said.

Editor of Banned Tabloid To Face Trial

BK2510071690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0947 GMT 24 Oct 90

[By Endy Bayuni and Bhimanto Suwastoyo]

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 24 (AFP)—President Suharto said Wednesday the editor of an Indonesian tabloid, the MONITOR, will face trial for printing a popularity poll that rated the prophet Mohammad in 11th place. The Government Tuesday closed down the MONITOR after pressure from Moslem leaders and organisations and protests by young Moslems, one of which involved clashes with troops. Indonesia is the world's largest Moslem nation.

Lukman Harun, deputy chairman of Muhammadiyah, an influential progressive Moslem group, said Wednesday that the editor-in-chief of the MONITOR, Arswendo Atmowiloto, would be tried for printing the poll. "According to President Suharto, he must be accountable for his deed and will certainly face trial to account for this problem which has disturbed stability," Mr. Harun told reporters after meeting the president.

Charges have not yet been brought against Mr. Atmowiloto. The Information Ministry said publishing the poll had violated a press law. Lawyers said it could also be regarded as an open insult towards a group or religion under the penal code, and if charged, he could face up to four years in prison.

Mr. Atmowiloto, a 41-year old former Moslem who converted to Catholicism, was Tuesday also expelled from the country's journalists association PWI. Mr. Lukman also said his group might form a special team to sue Mr. Atmowiloto in court, but he did not say what the charges would be.

The MONITOR, a lurid 24-page tabloid with a circulation of 700,000, last week published the results of a readers' poll entitled "This Is It: The 50 Persons Most Admired by Readers." Mr. Suharto topped the list, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn came in seventh, while MONITOR editor Mr. Atmowiloto was 10th, just before the prophet Mohammad.

The tabloid's closure came five days after the government issued it a strong warning. Publications are usually given three warnings before being shut, but the government broke with tradition in the face of the Moslem protests.

"Hopefully this drastic action will curb the mounting protest... which if unchecked, could cause serious political ramifications," the JAKARTA POST daily said in an editorial Wednesday.

But there was some concern that the closure of THE MONITOR would result in a significant cost to press freedom. The SUARA KARYA daily of the ruling Golkar Party in a commentary said it understood the government move in view of the strong reactions, but said the MONITOR closure should not lead to "turning back the clock" on political openness and press freedom. The Information Ministry, which revoked MONITOR's publishing license, said the offending article "could disturb public order and lead to conflicts between the ethnic, racial and religious groupings."

MONITOR is owned by Gramedia, a business group associated with Chinese Catholics which also controls KOMPAS, the leading newspaper in terms of readership.

Moslems account for nearly 90 per cent of Indonesia's 184 million people but Christian and Catholics have influence proportionally larger than their numbers in politics, business and even the media industry.

The MONITOR closure came two weeks after a lively and open debate within the government about press freedom, with one side led by Coordinating Minister for Political Affairs Sudomo seeking less control and the other camp under Information Minister Harmoko wanting to retain it. There is no formal censorship under Indonesia's "free and responsible press" concept but the government controls the press through publishing licenses and a revocation, as with the MONITOR, means the publication's virtual death.

Mr. Sudomo, with large support from the press industry, had sought to limit government control through legal institutions but Mr. Harmoko had insisted that the revocation of a license is recognised by the Indonesian press laws.

Most newspapers publicly approved the stern measure against the MONITOR, but privately lamented that it had come at a time when there were signs that some government members were more sympathetic to their quest for press freedom. "It was a stupid act on MONITOR's part since it has given the government a powerful weapon to hit at the press industry," said a senior Indonesian journalist.

The media INDONESIA DAILY, known for its outspokenness, criticised the government's move to close down THE MONITOR saying it was a "disaster for the Indonesian press."

Laos

U.S.-Aided Vocational Training Center Built

BK2610153890 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 26 Oct 90

[Text] Vientiane, Oct 26 (KPL)—The Lao-American Integrated Rural Development Project has, since mid October, built a vocational training centre worth 36,865 U.S. dollars in Meuang Hiam area, Viangthong District, Houa Phan Province.

The centre made up of two buildings is to be completed in December. The director of the project disclosed that in mid November the project would organize two vocational training courses for representatives of farmers in Viangthong and Houa Meuang Districts, some 20 participants from each. The courses are to be designed to upgrade their knowledge on cultivation, the cultivation of substitute cash crops for opium, and to supply them with the knowledge on the socio-environmental effects from opium plantations.

Acting President Receives SRV Delegation

BK2010160490 Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Text] Vientiane, Oct 20 (KPL)—Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] received here on Oct 19 a delegation of the

Ministry of Information and Culture of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by its deputy minister Nong Quoc Chan.

The acting president spoke with his guest about the current role and significance of the information and cultural activities in Laos, as well as their contribution to the reconstruction process in Laos toward the building of the socioeconomic and cultural bases by the new conception.

The acting president also thanked the party and government of Vietnam for their support and assistance to Laos, in particular in the fields of information and culture, in the past and at present.

The Vietnamese delegation arrived here on Sept 20 for a working visit. It met and discussed with Lao officials concerned the promotion of the relations and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

Feature Comments on ASEAN Military Cooperation

BK2710120690 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 27 Oct 90

[Feature: "ASEAN Countries Are Increasing Their Military Cooperation"]

[Text] It is noticeable that military cooperation among ASEAN member countries has recently been intensified. In 1989, the Singapore Armed Forces, for the first time, joined in various military exercises with Malaysia and Indonesia. Both Malaysia and Indonesia are now making preparations for a large-scale ground, air, and sea war game scheduled to take place in 1991.

ASEAN military leaders have been working together on various forms of common defense schemes including cooperation in military intelligence and training of military officers as well as their regular consultations. In late February, Thailand, Indonesia, and Singapore unanimously agreed to spend 400 million baht, equivalent to $15.5 million, to purchase equipment for training of F-16 jet fighter pilots. ASEAN countries intend to boost their military relations through an ASEAN defense treaty to guarantee common safety without depending on outside assistance. The idea is not new; it started when these countries began reviewing the history of the imperialist wars against Indochinese peoples.

As the United States plans to reduce most of its Armed Forces in this region, the multilateral military cooperation can be taken to mean that ASEAN has become a military alliance, which is what ASEAN has been trying most to avoid. Therefore, the ASEAN countries have to find other approaches such as intensifying bilateral relations and improving the defense treaty of the five countries—Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, the United Kingdom, and New Zealand. In March 1990, these five countries jointly conducted an air exercise in which 85 planes were involved in Malaysia. Brunei, the sixth member of ASEAN, is likely to join the treaty in the future.

Apart from that cooperation, ASEAN countries are implementing plans to equip and modernize their Armed Forces. Each country closely watches what weapons its neighbour has before deciding to purchase modern weapons for its Armed Forces. As a matter of fact, an arms race is going on among ASEAN countries themselves. Singapore's decision in 1983 to purchase F-16 fighters prompted Thailand and Indonesia and later Malaysia to buy superior Tornado bombers. Previously, the Thai Air Force planned to purchase the (F-7 M) jets. ASEAN member countries also pay attention to their sea defense capabilities. Thailand has decided to buy six frigates from foreign countries and is considering buying an aircraft carrier from a European country to cope with any possible untoward incident as a result of the conflict in the important economic zone off its western coast.

Although the bilateral military cooperation can prevent ASEAN from being turned into a military alliance, it causes difficulties to ASEAN member countries themselves. The plans to purchase more weapons of the ASEAN countries can be limited only by economic causes, not because those countries have endorsed any arms control measure. With the present rates of their economic growth, their military modernization plans will be further intensified.

Philippines

Opposition, Government Discuss NSC Meeting

HK0111083790 Quezon City GMA-7 Radio-Television Arts Network in English 1430 GMT 31 Oct 90

["Straight From the Shoulder" program with Oscar Orbos, Department of Transportation secretary; Franklin Drilon, Department of Justice secretary; Juan Ponce-Enrile, opposition senator; Salvador H. Laurel, Philippines vice president; hosted by Louie Beltran on 31 Oct at GMA-7 Television studios—live—no video available]

[Excerpts] [Beltran] Good evening. Welcome to tonight's edition of "Straight From the Shoulder." Last week, for the first time, for the second time in her administration, the president convened the National Security Council [NSC] and invited the gentlemen with whom she has been at odds for a long time, Vice President Salvador Laurel, Senate minority floor leader Juan Ponce- Enrile, House minority floor leader Salvador Escudero.

The way the meeting ended seemed to be very cordial. Everybody had big smiles except the president, whose smile was a little smaller, I think. But there seems to have been a lot of issues taken up during that meeting. Tonight, our guests are going to be two gentlemen from opposite sides of the table, let's not say opposite sides of politics. And they are going to share with us the things that were taken up at that meeting including those which have effects on current developments like devaluation. I think that most of you realize that in this country, we are not only concerned with internal security, not just the NPA [New People's Army], CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines], but also political security, economic security and even military security and I'm sure these were all discussed, we have been able to see snatches of it from the newspapers. Tonight, you'll have a first hand view and a front row seat. You can ask your questions direct. This is a live presentation as usual on "Straight From the Shoulder." Our telephones, whatever telephones are available, I'm sorry we can't put in a hundred telephones but you'll have to compete with the other people. I'm sure, I'll get a lot of complaints about it but we try to get in as many questions as possible. And tonight the issues that will be discussed are those that have to do with political, economic, national security right after a few reminders. [passage omitted]

[Beltran] Both of you were members of the cabinet before, uh, as secretary of foreign of affairs, secretary of national defense. Had you ever been invited to a National Security Council meeting while you were incumbent cabinet members?

[Laurel] Uh, no. I was only invited once after I had already resigned. That was August 4, 1989, that was the first meeting of the NSC.

[Beltran] Okay. In this one that you attended, were there any surprises as far as you were concerned?

[Laurel] If by surprises you....[sentence left hanging]

[Beltran] Was there anything taken up which you were not aware of, as you follow events in the country? You're familiar with what happened.

[Laurel] Actually, no surprises really because we were furnished copies of the agenda in advance and we knew what was going to be taken up. So, Johnny [Enrile] and I did our homework and we prepared based on the agenda.

[Beltran] What about the recommendations? Senator Enrile said earlier that there were recommendations given by Secretary Ramos, Secretary Manglapus, the office of energy affairs, etcetera but as far as he is concerned, none of these were approved.

[Laurel] That is correct. There was no formal agreement or decision on the proposals made. That's why I was surprised why the following day there was an announcement that we had agreed to defer the increase in the price of oil up to end of the year. There was no such agreement.

[Beltran] Oh, you were not asked, do you agree?

[Laurel] No, no we were never asked. I mean, not to my recollection.

[Beltran] Uh, Secretary Orbos, on the matter of oil....

[Enrile] I just want to set the record straight. I think during the course of the briefing, Secretary Ileto stated that in his opinion, the administration could afford to maintain the current price of fuel or gasoline and diesel in the country all the way to the end of the year. That was a statement by the national security director of the government. Uh, that was the last thing that we heard about it.

[Drilon] Uh, Mr. Senator just a...[changes thought] Yes, Secretary Ileto said that, but he also added that provided the world prices of oil would stabilize and that the peso-dollar exchange rate would no longer deteriorate. [passage omitted]

[Enrile] There is another observation and correct me if I'm wrong in this. The briefing material prepared by the National Security adviser of the president was more of an economic briefing than a National Security briefing and I was wondering why. You know the entire thrust of the briefing of the National Security adviser of the president dealt with the economic implication of the Middle East problem rather than its security implication to the country. Both external and internal and that's why I raised the question, do we have a correct assessment of the Middle East situation? Have you requested a briefing by, directly by the American Government which is our right to demand, under the mutual defense treaty, under the military bases agreement? Or did the Americans volunteer? Did they take the initiative to brief us? And of course, this was largely ignored because someone in the meetings here diverted the issue because I think there was no such briefing and so what happenned was that I said we should discuss the internal problem instead of the Middle East situation. But in the agenda that was furnished us, the top priority was a discussion of the Middle East situation in relation to our internal situation, both political, economic security and financial and otherwise.

[Laurel] All right, I recall that. Louie, if I may just add, I'd like to confirm what Senator Enrile just said. I remember, Johnny was pressing the point as to have we been briefed, has the Philippine Government been briefed by the United States considering that they are an ally and they are a major player.

[Beltran] They're going to be the ones to declare the war I guess...

[Laurel] And yet according to, he was pressing the point, Johnny was pressing the point, has the government been briefed? And uh, Secretary Manglapus was not able to answer the question. He says, he was briefed by Secretary Baker of the State Department but if he had been briefed by Secretary Baker, he should have told the National Security Council what was the briefing. But he did not.

[Drilon] No, no. In fact he was, as Secretary Manglapus explained to you in the National Security Council meeting, he had in fact a briefing with uh, with uh, the ASEAN ministers. He discussed it in Canada. If you will recall his statement, that they had an ASEAN ministers meeting...

[Laurel] Yes, yes, yes. But Frank [Drilon], the point of Johnny was not the ASEAN briefing. He was asking about the U.S. briefing.

[Drilon] He also mentioned about the U.S. briefing.

[Enrile] You know Frank, if there was a briefing, it is the right of every member of the National Security Council to demand a copy of the document. And that should have been presented to the National Security Council because the National Security Council is not a decorative council. It is the highest, national security forum of the nation.

[Drilon] Maybe Johnny there was no written [word indistinct] verbal...

[Enrile] That is what's difficult. How will that be?

[Orbos] If I may add this, Louie. By information, and this was said so by Rocky, uh General Ileto, is that there were such consultations, there were such briefings. We were briefed also at the cabinet and these were told to us. So, I think the point raised by the good senator, and I agree with him, this is really very important but these were done. Now,...

[Beltran] May I just interject at this point. You were saying that the poeple have the right to know what's going on, how bad the situation is and all of that. If you were briefed in the cabinet by the Americans and the American briefing was given, why hasn't then this been disclosed to the public? Is it of a confidential nature?

[Orbos] No, uh, Louie I believe these were inputted in the report itself and this is the reason why there was some time spent delving on the antecedent of the crisis and possible projections on what will happen because this will have telling effects on us here. That was my reading, and this was the reason why there was a briefing on the foreign exchange situation, even on our deficit, a briefing on the oil situation and on the possibilities of certain scenarios that may happen because of the events of the Middle East and all of these I would suppose, and this was told to us, were inputted into the reports themselves.

[Laurel] Well, uh, Louie I have just one reason why I doubt, why I doubt whether there was really any briefing by the United States. Because if there was such a briefing, how come we were not told in the National Security Council what that briefing was? And how come, as you've mentioned earlier, the Filipino people have not been told what the Americans told Secretary Manglapus.

[Enrile] You know, you must keep record...

[Beltran] Why is the briefing of the Americans so important?

[Enrile] Well, first of all, we are tied up with them with mutual defense treaty, they're our security allies. You do not expect your security partner to go to war somewhere in the world without even telling you that, what is happenning. At least, as a matter of courtesy, they should do this as a matter of course. In fact, during the Vietnam war, I remember, I attended almost a monthly briefing by the U.S. Government to the Marcos government and whenever there was any critical situation emerging or developing in other parts of the world, they send special briefers to Malacanang to give us a written briefing. Complete with all the necessary information so that at least, as a security partner with their forces here, at least we have the full information on what's going on. That's the importance of having that arrangment or miltary allienace with America. What is the purpose of the military alliance if we are being taken for granted?

[Drilon] If you recall Johnny, Rocky read, upon your questioning, he read the executive summary in fact, of a assesment of the Middle East conflict. If you recall, the Senate president even said that maybe, or minus the sensitive points, this statement made by Secretary Ileto should be made public.

[Enrile] No, but was that a [changes thought] that's why I asked, was this briefing material prepared on the basis of information, of information of our military attache's, on the basis of information supplied by our ambasadors and was it on the basis of the information supplied by the American Government through their Central Intelligence Agency or through their diplomatic agencies?

[Enrile] I think all those, I think that was squarely answered by Secretary Manglapus and Secretary Ileto during that meeting and they affirmed that they...

[Enrile] You know Frank, our president has the right to call President Bush and say hey, George, what are you doing in the Middle East? Why can you not tell us what's going on? We are your partners in security. My god, that's the purpose of our security alliance.

[Beltran] Okay. Vice President Laurel, I remember that one of the things you said before you were invited to the NSC meeting, you kept telling, uh, making public statements saying, you know, we don't seem to have a contingency plan. Nobody seems to be planning in case a war breaks out, a shooting war breaks out. What are we going do? We have 450,000 laborers there, what are we going to do? After the meeting, were you aware of such a contingency plan?

[Laurel] Well, we were told [changes thought] I don't think I will be violating any confidency if I answered your question.

[Enrile] No, there was no security classification.

[Laurel] And as a matter of fact, I read the column of Belinda Olivares-Cunanan, you know writing in detail, exactly what transpired at that National Security Council Meeting so I don't think anything was secret. Although I think it should be, at least behind closed doors. But since people have already published it, I don't think there's any violation on my part to mention that there was, there were contingency plan mentioned by

Secretary Ileto, X and Y, if you recall. Yes, X, that's known to the public already. X is supposed to be if no shooting war breaks out and Y is supposed to be when shooting war breaks out. But the shooting war contingency plan has not yet been divulged and that's what I think we should have already.

[Enrile] I will cite to you an example in that meeting. There was a recommendation by the Senate president, number three in our heirarchy of government, to the council to consider the possibility of sending a token force to the Middle East composed of medical teams. Not a combat force, but medical teams of nurses and doctors for humanitarian consideration. You know that nobody bothered to discuss that proposal which was placed on the table. [passage omitted] You know Frank, I'm not saying that it's the president's fault. I'm not trying to suggest that what happenned is the president's fault. The one at fault, if ever there are any shortcomings, happenned at the level of the security director because he is the one in charge of the National Security Council. Maybe he did not understand the meaning of the National Security Council.

The National Security Council, is the highest policy-determining body of the government. Once you call the National Security Council you are dealing with the survivability of the state and everything is open to discussion. And the National Security director should prepare the agenda and including the reports and the inputs with nothing kept from anybody. Because when you invite people into this council, it is almost the war council of the nation. So every person is to be trusted. In fact I was going to raise the question, what is the security clasification of this meeting so that we will know how to comport ourselves when we go out? But since there was no security classification, well, I said, we are free to say anything we want to the public because there was no security classification. [passage omitted]

[Beltran] You've been in the National Security Council meetings before, did you have a sense in that meeting that you attended recently that the cabinet was united as far as priorities are concerned?

[Laurel] I didn't get that impression that the cabinet was united. There was one particular issue where I thought, I got the feeling that they were almost evenly divided and that was on the question posed by Secretary Ileto. He said that at issue was whether the government would opt for political stability as against economic common sense. That was mentioned in his briefing. And I noticed, while Secretary Ileto was batting for political stability, Secretary Estanilao [finance secretary] was batting for economic common sense. So, they seem to be at loggerheads at this point.

[Beltran] Do you feel that that's incompatible, that they cannot be achieved together?

[Laurel] I think it can be reconciled, I think they actually mean the same thing, that's why I think the dichotomy presented there was divisive in a sense because it was splitting the cabinet on an issue that could be molded together.

[Beltran] What was Secretary Ileto's definition of political stability?

[Laurel] Well, his proposal I believe, was that we defer all these increases. All the biting of the bullet, so to speak. All these difficult decisions should be postponed because it might exacerbate the political instability of the nation.

On the other hand, Secretary Estanislao was saying, oh, why postpone, it would be worse for the nation. It is worse for the long-range interest of the nation to delay the decision on these very important dęcisions. These are hard decisions, they are perhaps, unpalatable, and unpopular but they should be done for the long-range interests of the economy. So, that is the way it was presented and I think the cabinet was evenly divided at that point. [passage omitted]

[Beltran] Okay, now let's answer some of the phoned-in questions. Senator Enrile, if you were the president of the country, would you consider the present national situation to warrant a declaration of martial law?

[Enrile] I don't think you can solve the problems we have now with martial law. You have to solve it within the context of our democratic condition.

[Beltran] Was that ever discussed in the NSC meeting?

[Enrile] There are so many [changes thought] well, there are some who sugge..ed denying democratic space to some sectors of the society but that was not discussed at all by the council. I think that was not a correct perspective.

[Beltran] Somebody recommended denying democratic space to certain sectors?

[Enrile] Yes, that was my understanding of the sugestion.

[Orbos] I, I do not remember. Maybe there was some reading only on the part of the good senator, but I don't remember....

[Enrile] Well, someone, someone. I will not mention the name.

[Laurel] We will not mention the name.

[Orbos] I submit.

[passage omitted]

[Beltran] Anybody, in the panel, in view of the grim financial situation, would any of you recommend the continuation of debt payments incurred by the Marcos regime? Is this now being talked about in the government?

[passage omitted]

[Enrile] Well, I would like to state this for the consideration of the public. Louie, at the end of 1985, the internal debt of the country was, as far as I can recollect, was something like 50 billion pesos. When Marcos left, a few months after the end of 1985, the external debt was 26.3 billion dollars. Today, the external debt is, and that included the debts of PNB [Philippine National Bank] and the debt of DBP [Development Bank of the Philippines], is 26.7 billion dollars but the internal debt is more than 300 billion pesos.

[Beltran] From 50 million to 300 billion.

[Enrile] So that it is inaccurate to say that we are suffering because of the debt incurred by Marcos. And the debt that were transferred from PNB and DBP to the national government was included in the 26 billion incurred by Marcos.

[Drilon] But you must also remember that the salaries of our [word indistinct] is in the government under the salary standardization increased tremendously. We had under the 1987 a free secondary education program, the free high school; and this cost a tidy sum to the government. All of these really, we are exerting effort, how many hospitals have been built over the past four years? All of these add to the internal debt that the senator is pointing to.

[Orbos] With regard to the foreign debt, well of course, I could be wrong, I would have to disagree with the good senator. I think this has gone down, in fact there has been restructing done and I don't have the figures here but...

[Enrile] Oscar, the debt of the Philippines externally when Marcos left was 26.3 billion. If this debt went up to almost 30 billion under the Aquino administration and the Aquino administration paid back what it borrowed externally, by borrowing pesos to convert it into dollars to pay that. That's why, you bloated the external debt in order to maintain the promise that the Aquino administration will not incur external debt but today, your external debt has gone up again, it's almost 28 billion now. By the end of the term of Mrs. Aquino, the external debt will reach, and mark my word, it will reach about 40 billion dollars.

[Beltran] Would you want to be president after that?

[Enrile] Well, only God knows.

[passage omitted]

[Beltran] Question for Vice President Laurel, in case of a shooting war in the Middle East, will we take the side of Saddam Hussein or will we remain neutral, according to the briefing?

[Laurel] I think we should not do either. I believe that the correct policy position of the Philippines should be to stand by the United Nations Security Council resolution.

[Beltran] Which we have endorsed.

[Laurel] But I think that is not enough. Mere endorsement of that resolution is not enough. I think we are bound as a member of the UN to comply with the UN resolution of the Security Council. You see, as distinguishd from a mere resolution of the General Assembly which are merely recommendatory, the resolutions of the Security Council are mandatory upon its members. Now, I have doubts as to whether we have complied with the UN resolution. Why? Because of a press conference called by Secretary Manglapus, in effect, giving de facto recognition to the new state of Kuwait. That same act of putting up that new government in Kuwait was condemned by the United Nations.

[Drilon] I don't think that we ever did that. I don't think that Secretary Manglapus, in fairness to him, I don't think that he made...

[Laurel] I read the telex of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Secretary Manglapus invoked even the Strada doctrine. The Strada doctrine which says that there can be de facto recognition of a state brought about by internal upheaval like a coup or a revolution. But this case was not brought about by internal revolution, it was brought about by the invasion of another country.

[Beltran] On that note, before we get cut off the air, thank you all for watching us tonight.

Aquino Discusses 'Erring' Cabinet Members

HK3110060590 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] President Aquino said she would like to change any erring Cabinet member immediately, as long as there was sufficient evidence. In this regard, the chief executive hinted at a cabinet revamp whenever it was opportune. She reiterated confidence in Department of Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Concepcion and assured that charges against him involving conflicts of interest are being investigated. Mrs Aquino said she is not defending Concepcion but that it was his right to be given the chance to explain himself.

Government Deficit To Hit P52-Billion in 1990

HK0111123390 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 29 Oct 90 p 8

[By Rexie M. Reyes]

[Text] The consolidated public sector deficit is expected to hit P[peso]52 billion this year, only P8.0 billion short of the maximum projected slippage, Finance Secretary Jesus P. Estanislao said over the weekend.

The 10 percent cut in the consolidated deficit, according to Estanislao, will be made tghrough the fiscal measures agreed upon by Congress and the executive department in the "Budget Summit" held last Oct. 24.

These fiscal measures include: a P5-billion cut in government expenditures; raising government revenues by P1.2 billion through improved collections; P0.5-billion additional revenues through accelerated privatization;

and another P1.3-billion income through the across-the-board 5 percent import levy.

The combined deficit of the public sector—the national government, Central Bank and the 14 monitored government-owned and controlled corporations—is a major economic problem which has to be addressed immediately due to its adverse effects on domestic interest rates, domestic debt, inflation rate, and overall economic growth. The problem was aggravated further by the series of natural and man-made calamities which beset the country.

The fiscal sector slippages were spotted as early as March by the International Monetary Fund and were predicted to cause havoc on the economy if not arrested immediately.

In March, the IMF warned that the consolidated public sector deficit could run up to P55 billion or about P30 billion more than the targeted P33-billion deficit for the year if corrective fiscal measures were not immediately taken.

The executive department, through the proposals made by Estanislao, came up with a package of economic reform measures in June after the second review of the economic performance was conducted by an IMF mission.

However, Estanislao said the slippages continued to balloon "due to congressional action or lack of action."

The economic reform package consisted of measures requiring mostly legislative approval since they needed implementing laws. Among the measures needing legislation were the affluent consumption tax, tax on windfall profits, road-users tax, real estate tax and the tariff restructuring law.

The executive department was pushing for the possible imposition of at least the affluent consumption tax and the windfall profit tax. However, in last week's "Budget Summit," Congress stood pat on its position not to introduce any new taxes this year or the next.

At the rate things are moving, Estanislao said the consolidated public sector deficit will be hitting between P85 billion and P90 billion in 1991 and P120 billion in 1992 if nothing is done to correct it.

With the proposed measures reached in the "Budget Summit," the deficits will be cut substantially by P55 billion next year, and P80 billion in 1992, Estanislao stated. These will bring the deficit level down to about P40 billion in 1991 and 1992.

Estanislao expressed optimism that the IMF would give its stamp of approval on the second review by next month when the full package of revised economic reform measures is presented. He based his optimism on the close liaison between Congress and the executive department in the efforts to bring the fiscal deficit down.

Aquino Assures Stable Oil Price Until Year End

HK3110120990 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 1100 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] President Corazon Aquino assured, for the second time, that the current oil price will be maintained until the end of this year. Mrs. Aquino believes that the country has enough oil.

Earlier, the Shell Company filed a new petition for a P[Peso] 2.80 per liter price increase while Caltex asked for P2.18. Petron has not filed any petition.

Despite this, Mrs. Aquino said that the government will prevent an oil price hike but added that a new price hike could not be avoided due to several reasons.

Meanwhile, President Aquino is now ready to meet with workers to resolve the wage problem. According to Mrs. Aquino, she will announce her final decision on this next week on her "Ask the President" program. The change in the president's decision was a result of a recommendation by the national peace conference. According to the conference, it would be wise for Mrs. Aquino to face the workers for the stability of the country. Among the conference members who met Aquino in Malacanang late today were former President Diosdado Macapagal and Jaime Cura of the National Coalition for Transparency.

Jan-Aug Oil Import Bill Reaches $932.5 Million

HK3010031990 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 Oct 90 p 1

[Text] The country's January to August oil import bill reached $932.5 million, more than 10 percent over the $846.8 million spent in the same period last year.

The Office of Energy Afairs (OEA), in a report released yesterday, traced the higher oil purchases to rising world crude prices which averaged at $19.64 per barrel in August from below the $14 to $15 per barrel mark in January to July this year.

Estimates by the OEA indicated that the importations could peak at $1.8 billion by the end of 1990 as the September actual prices of crude bought by the local oil firms hit more than $28 per barrel. For the last quarter, the industry projects that prices could average about $30 to $31 per barrel.

For the first eight months of the year, total importations of crude and products grew by 9.8 percent, from 49.14 million barrels in January to August last year to 53.97 million barrels, this accounted for 87.3 percent of the country's energy requirements.

"The on-going Persian Gulf crisis did not affect crude supply from the Middle East, which totalled 44.62 million barrels or 81.2 percent of the entire shipments during the period," the OEA said.

Ramos Wants Report on KMU Finished by 6 Nov

HK3110105790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 31 Oct 90

[By Eloi Aquino]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos ordered Armed Forces chief General Renato de Villa to submit a special report on the case involving the militant Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU-1 May Movement] on 6 November. This followed Ramos' order to De Villa to conduct a thorough investigation and research into the militant KMU's connection with the underground Alex Boncayo Brigade and the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front [ABB-CPP-NPA-NDF]. According to Ramos, they are still gathering evidence on the KMU's illegal activities to enable them to take legal steps against the movement's leaders.

[Begin Ramos recording in English—in progress]...research and thorough investigation conducted of the KMU-ABB-CPP-NPA-NDF linkages as brought out by the recent violent welga [strike] for the purpose of gathering and developing evidence on the illegal nature of the activities of the KMU and exact personalities, so that firm legal actions can be taken against it or them. To submit a special report on this not later than November 6. [end recording]

Ramos also said there will be a preliminary investigation of cases against KMU Chairman Crispin Beltran:

[Begin Ramos recording in English—in progress]...and that as there has been charges also prepared to be filed by the PC [Philippine Constabulary] in other venues because precisely of some violence and therefore illegal activities of the KMU in connection with the recent welga. This information I got from [words indistinct]. Of course the proper steps would be the preliminary investigation of the charges. [end recording]

KMU Chairman Crispin Beltran Arrested 30 Oct

HK3110111990 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Report by Jess Garcia from the Western Police District headquarters—live or recorded]

[Text] Colonel Ernesto Diokno, Western Police District [WPD] superintendent, arrested last night Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU-May First Movement] Chairman Crispin Beltran after a television interview. After his arrest, KMU Chairman Beltran was immediately brought to the WPD headquarters without an arrest warrant and charged with inciting to sedition and illegal assembly for heading the Welgang Bayan [Nationwide Strike] held by laborers from various sectors last Tuesday to Saturday.

Beltran was arrested after the conclusion of Attorney Dong Puno's program "Viewpoint" where Beltran, Colonel Diokno, and labor leaders Minzon, Roda, and Villeveza were guests. According to Colonel Ernesto Diokno, Beltran's warrantless arrest was in accordance with the new Supreme Court ruling.

[Begin recording] [Diokno] There are witnesses against him that he gave a seditious statement. So, his case is inciting to sedition and at the same time violation of Batasan Pambansa 880 [National Assembly Act 880] which is the public assembly act of 1985.

[Garcia] When you arrested Mr. Beltran, did he refuse?

[Diokno] He did not refuse because he knows that I have been looking for him. So, he said, "Well, I was really going to surrender to you tomorrow morning." But I told him, "But I will not agree to a surrender tomorrow morning. Why do not you come with me now because my work does not give me the luxury of time." So, right after our interview, I already invited him here.

[Garcia] Before you became a guest here on Ric Puno's show sir, did you have a chance to talk with Mr. Beltran?

[Diokno] No. None. But he told me that he asked his lawyer to come here but I did not have the chance to meet with his lawyer. [end recording]

As of now, Crispn Beltran is being held at the Western Police District headquarters but may be transferred to the Manila City Jail.

Anti-Insurgency Teams Fielded in Metro Manila

HK0111062190 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 1 Nov 90 pp 1, 16

[By R. R. Requintina]

[Text] Military authorities yesterday launched a new strategy against Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army (CPP-NPA) insurgents in Metro Manila, fielding soldiers and policemen who will live in communist-infiltrated barangays.

Brig. Gen. Marino L. Filart, PC [Philippine Constabulary] Capital Regional Command (Capcom) chief and Metropolitan Police Force (MPF) director, said an initial batch of 82 well-trained policemen and soldiers in special operations teams (SOT) has been assigned to "stay and live" in poor barangays in Metro Manila believed to be under the influence of communist rebels.

The SOT strategy had been launched in Mindanao by then Maj. Gen. Mariano Adalem when he was Philippine Army chief. He is now presidential adviser on military affairs.

Filart said the lawmen will try to convince anti-government forces in Metro Manila to return to the fold of the law.

He said the operations seek to improve the relationships between the civilians and the military and enhance the peace and order situation.

Filart said the SOT approach calls for the trained lawmen to stay in the barangays, conduct lectures on the evils of communism, and organize themselves into pro-government groups.

The Capcom chief said the strategy will help determine the problems of people in depressed areas and bring them to the attention of the authorities.

He said the SOT approach has been proven successful with the surrender of thousands of rebels to the government who availed themselves of the government's amnesty program.

"I do not see any reason this approach will not be successful in Metro Manila," he said.

Filart said he will meet soon with the five police district superintendents of Metro Manila to discuss solutiosn to the problems of the barangays once soldiers in the field have submitted their reports to their superiors for analysis.

Solutions to the problems of barangays include the establishment of pilot projects for their livelihood.

During the graduation of the first group at Camp Bagong Diwa [New Consciousness] headquarters in Bicutan, Makati Mayor Jejomar Binay, Metro Manila Authority (MMA) chairman, the guest of honor and speaker, said the field exercise will be a test to the soldiers.

"It will be a battle of minds and hearts, not guns and bullets," Binay said.

Two NPA Rebels Captured in Pampanga 29 Oct

HK3010031790 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 Oct 90 pp 1, 12

[By Efren P. Molina]

[Text] Balanga, Bataan—At least two female members of the new People's Army (NPA), the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), were captured yesterday in separate places in Pampanga by military operatives based in Bataan.

Lt. Col. [Lieutenant Colonel] Enrique B. Galang Jr., Bataan PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] commander, said the two women were cornered during joint operations by troopers of the Bataan PC Command, 160th PC Company, 178th PC Company, and the Army's 68th Infantry battalion in barangay Bangkal Pugad, Lubao, and barangay Bangkal Sinubli, Sexmoan.

Galang withheld the identities of the women who, at press time, were under tactical interrogation by military investigators. He said that both were tax collectors of the communist movement operating in southern Pampanga and northern Bataan towns.

He said the operatives seized from them documents containing the coded names of prominent persons and fishpond owners who pay the rebels' so-called revolutionary taxes, including a "financial tactical" program from September to December this year, one 12-gauge shotgun, and one handset radio.

In another development, Galang said a communist rebel was killed in a clash between elements of the New People's Army and the 16th PC Company led by PC First Lieutenant Chica at barangay Puerto Rivas, Balanga, last Thursday. He said the government troops recovered one fragmentation grenade and documents.

Ten Communist Rebels Surrender in Bulacan

HK0111040790 Manila DIYARYO FILIPINO in Tagalog 31 Oct 90 pp 1, 7

[By Elvie Damian and Dan Ambrocio]

[Text] Ten Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army [CPP-NPA] members, including a party committee chairman and a platoon leader, surrendered two days ago in Malolos, Bulacan. According to Major Edgardo Acuna, Bulacan Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police [PC-INP] intelligence task unit commander, the leading rebels who surrendered were Virgilio Agulto y Gonzales alias Comrade Leo, 46, of Barangay Sagrada Familia, Hagonoy, head of the Propaganda Organizing Team; Romeo Emil Marcelo y Laderas alias Comrade Gordon, 37, of Barangay San Miguel, Hagonoy, platoon leader of the CPP-NPA of San Miguel; and Alfredo de la Cruz y Ramirez alias Comrade Ido, 39, area party committee member operating in the towns of Malolos and Paombong. Others who surrendered were Renato Faustino y Centeno alias Comrade Rene, 33, militia courier; Pablo Bautista y Santos alias Comrade Nora, 46, of Barangay Sagrada Familia; Bienvenido Pangilinan Jr y Adriano alias Comrade Elias, 22, of Barangay San Nicolas; Manuel Fajardo Y Laquindanum alias Comrade Robin, 22; Conrado Lopez y de la Cruz alias Comrade Guido, 24; and Emelito Yubang y Bautista alias Comrade Ben, 17. All of them are from Barangay San Miguel, Hagonoy militia.

Bulacan PC-INP chief Colonel Efren Q. Fernandez said the surrendering rebels who are mostly from Hagonoy were operating in the neighboring towns of Malolos and Paombong. According to the rebels, they want to have peace of mind and they would like to be with their families this Christmas. They hope to join the cooperative which was launched by Governor Roberto Pagdanganan, the Rebel Returnees Rehabilitation Project, which is a source of income for former rebels. Fernandez added that this is part of their military operation code named "Somewhere" which operatives from the headquarters and the PC-INP Intelligence Task Unit implement.

Meanwhile, the Department of Justice is currently investigating the complaint of 3,000 residents of Sitio Lantad, Misamis Oriental regarding the burning, destruction, stealing of properties by soldiers and the Citizens Armed Force Geographical Unit [CAFGU], which was set up in the area in order to fight the rebels.

State Prosecutor Hernani Barrios said that members of the Higaonon tribe were forced to flee last March after the anti-insurgency Operation Skylark began on 1 February. Investigations claim that majority of the fleeing residents went to San Jose Seminary in Cagayan de Oro City, while the others fled to the forest.

The affidavit submitted by the residents claims that the soldiers and CAFGU members burned their houses, destroyed their properties, and stole their horses and food. Around 10,000 to 32,000 pesos worth of damage was reported.

The prosecutor said that the Philippine Army deployed the 93d and 96th Infantry Battalions in Sitio Lantad because the area is a critical route used by the NPA in travelling from Misamis Oriental to Bukidnon and Agusan del Norte.

Justice Secretary Drilon directed Barrios in early October to investigate the alleged human rights violations by the soldiers and militamen, according to the request of the Protestant Lawyers League of the Philippines. Deputy Justice Secretary Silvestre Bello III said the Department of Justice started the probe on 6 October. Bello stated that Barrios will submit his report and recommendations next week. Drilon will send the report to the Presidential Human Rights Committee which he chairs. The committee was formed by President Aquino on 13 October 1988 under Administration Order No. 101 in order to help govern and investigate cases against human rights.

Correction to Aquino Launches Luzon Project

HK3010090990

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Aquino Launches Luzon Industrial Project," published in the 30 October East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 64: Column one, first paragraph, first sentence, make read: ...attract at least $1 billion annually in....(correcting figure, providing currency unit)

Thailand

Premier Do Muoi Plans Thai Visit in Nov

BK0111030090 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Nov 90 p 7X

[Text] Vietnamese Prime Minister Do Muoi plans to visit Thailand some time between November 15 and 30 for talks with his Thai counterpart, Gen [general] Chatchai Chunhawan. It will be the first such meeting in a decade.

Government spokesman Suwit Yotmani said yesterday that Gen Chatchai would be free during this time following his return from Japan. Do Muoi could come anytime providing there was advance notice.

Apart from the Cambodian problem, Dr Suwit said, talks between the two leaders are likely to cover cooperation on tourism development and oil exploration and refineries. Vietnam would like to send officials to Thailand for training in oil refining procedures. The last visit to Hanoi by a Thai prime minister, Gen Kriangsak Chomanan, took place in 1978.

Army Chief Suchinda Receives ROK Counterpart

BK3110160290 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] South Korean Army Chief of Staff Yi Chin-sam and his delegation paid a courtesy call on Army Commander General Suchinda Khraprayun at the Army meeting hall this morning. General Suchinda welcomed the South Korean guests upon their arrival and led the South Korean army commander to review the honor guards. He then briefed his South Korean counterpart on the duties of the Army and the border situation. They also discussed official issues.

On this occasion, General Suchinda, in his capacity as the representative of the defense minister, bestowed a royal decoration on the South Korean Army Chief of Staff Yi Chin-sam. Also present at the meeting were Army Chief of Staff Wirot Saengsanit, Deputy Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Pramon Phalasin, Assistant Army Commander for Operations Lieutenant General Choetchai Thiratthanon, and other senior officers.

Police Deny Student Suicide Linked to Radicals

BK0111051690 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Nov 90 p A3

[Text] Deputy Police Director General [Pol Gen] Manat Khrutchaiyan denied yesterday that a Ramkhamhaeng student who died on Sunday in an apparent suicide was linked with radical anti-government activists.

Ramkhamhaeng activists tried unsuccessfully on Tuesday to claim the body of Phitthaya Yotamat from the Institute of Forensic Medicine, saying he committed suicide to support the group's call for the government to immediately resign. Phitthaya plunged from the roof of The Mall Department store near the Ramkhamhaeng University on Sunday. Initial police investigations indicated that the student committed suicide, but his possible motives were not immediately known.

Pol Gen Manat said Phitthaya might have been motivated by personal problems to commit suicide. "This has nothing to do with the Revolutionary Council" which is believed to have masterminded the ongoing anti-government campaign by Ramkhamhaeng activists, Manat said.

Chatuphon Phromphan, leader of the Ramkhamhaeng University's Satchatham Party, showed what he claimed to be Phitthaya's letter criticizing the government and declaring his intention to commit suicide to force the administration to resign. The letter was in Phitthaya's bag given to friends before he jumped from The Mall building, according to Chatuphon. Pol Gen Manat said he had read the letter. "It seems Phitthaya was very confused before he committed suicide. The letter confused me as well," Manat said.

Alleged Revolutionary Appears Before Court

BK3110153590 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Today Prasoet Sapsunthon appeared in public after bail in the case of his alleged involvement in the Revolutionary Council was revoked. He was arrested in front of the criminal court while arriving to take part in a trial. Our correspondent reports:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] On 22 October the court revoked bail for suspects in the case involving the Revolutionary Council, and since then the police have rounded up most of the suspects. This morning Prasoet Sapsunthon, a prime suspect in the case, appeared before the criminal court to make the court appointment. Many correspondents and Prasoet's friends were awaiting Prasoet's arrival at the court. At 0925 Prasoet got out of a taxi in front of the court, and an unexpected incident followed as three local policemen in civilian clothes took Prasoet away by force in a pedicab.

Prasoet was brought to Chana Songkhram Police station but no action was taken against him there. As correspondents arrived at the station, the police decided to take Prasoet back to court in a patrol car. Prasoet's lawyer, Chaiyasit Thitisunthon, said the police action against Prasoet was a violation of his personal rights.

[Chaiyasit] Prasoet was taken by force and one of his co-defendant colleagues was kicked to prevent him from going with Prasoet. Prasoet was sent back to the court from the police station. Prasoet was not given a chance to make a statement or to hear the formal charge against him. This constitutes an acute violation of his rights by the police.

[Correspondent] The deputy director general of the Police Department said the policemen involved—local policemen and special branch policemen—confused each other in carrying out their duties.

[Deputy Police Director General Manat Khrutchaiyan] Each group of policemen thought the other was a third party that was trying to abduct Prasoet. Therefore, the local policemen took Prasoet to their station and superior, who verified that the other group were policemen from the special branch.

[Correspondent] Prasoet has assured that he was not the man who instigated the student mob at Ramkhamhaeng University. He said he has never called for the overthrow of the government. He said he once submitted his ideas to Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan.

[Prasoet] You wrote about me being behind the students; I was in front. [laugh] The idea I proposed was that the policy of King Rama 7 be put into practice.

[Correspondent] Prasoet also denied the report that he had been hiding in the house of a senior military officer. There was no military involvement, he said.

[Prasoet] The military officers have nothing to do with me.

[Correspondent] The trial today must be postponed because a defendant did not show up. The defendant's lawyer sought postponement of the trial. The court ordered fining of the bail provider and postponement of the case until 12 December. [end recording]

Article on Need To Reexamine View of USSR

BK0111080090 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Nov 90 p A10

[Article by Kawi Chongkitthawon: "The Soviet Myth Taken a Bit Too Far"]

[Text] Two Thai professors were briefed by an official of the National Intelligence Directorate before their visit to the Soviet Union in early September. They had been invited to attend an international conference in Vladivostok in the Soviet Far East.

The intelligence official sternly warned the academics that once in that country, they should not trust the Soviets because they could be victimized. "The Soviets would explore their guests' weakness for their own interest," one professor quoted the official as saying.

One of the examples which the official used to demonstrate the monstrous aspect of the Soviet Union was searching guest's rooms. The professors were told that when they were not in their hotel rooms, Soviet spies would sneak inside and search for documents or anything that could be used to enhance the Soviet interests overseas.

It might sound like a spy flick. But it is not. The intelligence briefing, or rather a "silly indoctrination" as one professor put it, is routine for officials who receive invitations from socialist countries. By law, visits to the socialist countries are not prohibited, as long as the invited Thai officials obtain approvals from the authorities concerned, especially the Foreign Ministry and the National Security Council.

In the past, the two organizations were the ones responsible for dissuading officials from going to Eastern bloc countries, except those countries that they considered were friendly to Thailand such as China, Yugoslavia, Poland or Hungary. Not long ago visits to Indochina would have invited trouble from the special branch police. However, with the swift changes in the Soviet Union and the rest of Eastern Europe, the Thai government has begun to drop its archaic rules to facilitate contacts between Thailand and these nations.

Last week, the Foreign Ministry announced that embassies in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe would have the authority from now on to grant visas on their own for tourists and business visits. Citizens from countries without Thai embassies can obtain visas on the spot at the Don Muang airport. Previously, it took months to get a visa to enter this country.

In early October, in recognition of the positive developments in Eastern Europe, the Cabinet approved a broad guideline, recommended by the National Security Council, governing Thailand's future relations with the socialist countries in Eastern Europe. It calls for the strengthening of social, political, military, economic and scientific ties with these countries by both the public and private sectors. The recommendations also included supporting these countries' policies which are compatible with that of Thailand's as well as abolishing existing regulations to promote ties.

However, despite these adjustments, the so-called stereotyped thinking among bureaucrats which perceives the Eastern bloc as a threat still haunts their relations with Thailand. In an interview with THE NATION, Anatoliy Valkov, the Soviet ambassador to Thailand, said that it would take some time to do away with this sort of thinking or what he called "the remnants of the past"—the product of the cold War in the past three or four decades.

The envoy said that the recent improvement of Thai-USSR relations has been due to the increased exchange of official visits between the two countries, which last year included several royal visits by HRH Crown Prince Wachiralongkon, Princess Kanlayani Watthana and four ministerial visits. "To us these visits are concrete efforts to strengthen Thai-USSR relations," the envoy said. However, he admitted that the stereotyped thinking of the Thai bureaucrats has slowed down the expansion of bilateral cooperation.

But he is optimistic that the changes in the Soviet Union would accelerate Thai-Soviet relations and expand trade ties, which last year recorded an all time high of $450 million (or about Bt[baht]1.1 billion). The Soviet Union suffered a trade deficit of $410 million last year. With the expansion of trade, he said, a good knowledge of the Russian language has become very crucial. At the moment only a few Thai interpreters can understand the language. He said that Thai people fail to ultilize annual scholarships offered by the Soviet Union.

Recently, a Thai company ordered 200 Soviet-made hydrofoils, which comprised one of the biggest trade transactions between the two countries. "The company needs Thai people who understand Russian," the envoy said.

Interviews with some Thai officials in the Foreign Ministry and related security agencies showed that the lackadaisical attitude towards the Soviet Union is due to the lack of understanding of the changes of in the country. "Before that it was communism. Suddenly, we see only unrest and turmoil in the Soviet Union," said a Thai official, who follows Soviet affairs. "It is hard to make any sense out of it."

Thai officials also referred to the Soviet Union as part of Eastern Europe, not as the world's largest country. "There are many shades of communism in Europe and now changes in the Soviet Union are the most exceptional ones," said one seasoned Thai diplomat, who used to be based in Moscow. "Thailand needs to adjust its approach to the Soviet Union now." Those who are still suspicious of the Soviet Union said that Thailand should "wait and see" until there is a clearer picture.

The diplomat said that the true Soviet Union is not as fearsome as it has been portrayed in the region. "It is a state of mind, when the Thais talk about the Soviet Union," he said, adding the Soviet threat came only when the Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia in 1978 and the subsequent military presence in Cam Ranh Bay. "Before that, the Soviets were strangers, not our enemies," he said.

Government Revenue for Fiscal Year 1990 Rises

BK3110040090 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 Oct 90 p 19

[Text] The Government's revenue from state enterprises in the 1990 fiscal year (October 1, 1989-September 30, 1990) totalled 19,066 million baht, 46 percent above target.

A senior Finance Ministry official said the strong increase was due mainly to the country's rapid economic growth during the year.

—The official said the top 10 state enterprises with high contributions to the Government were:

—The Bank of Thailand, 3,070 million baht.
—The State Lottery Bureau 2,678 million baht.
—The Communications Authority of Thailand, 1,830 million baht.
—The Thailand Tobacco Monopoly, 1,820 million baht.
—The Telephone Organisation of Thailand, 1,737 million baht.
—The Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand, 1,564 million baht.
—The Port Authority of Thailand, 1,307 million baht.
—The Airports Authority of Thailand, 1,002 million baht.
—The Government Savings Bank, 826 million baht.
—Thai Airways International, 665 million baht.

Rock Quarry Avalanche Kills 11; Chatchai Visits

BK0111035590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Nov 90 p A1

[By Samphan Pawan]

[Excerpts] Sara Buri—At least 11 workers were crushed to death under tons of boulders while they were preparing to dynamite a high cliff at a rock quarry in Sara Buri yesterday morning.

Rescue workers yesterday recovered six mangled bodies and were frantically trying to reach five others buried under piles of rocks and boulders, some of which were bigger than houses and trucks. Two dump trucks, a pick-up truck, two earth moving vehicles and a drilling machine were also crushed by the falling boulders.

The avalanche covered an area of about 40,000 square metres of the quarry which is about 100 metres high, 50 metres deep and 150 metres wide. Officials estimated that the piles of the fallen rocks weighed about 100,000 tons. The exact cause of the incident was not immediately known.

There were about 18 workers at the quarry, which has been in operation for more than 10 years, when the incident occurred. Only five of them survived. They worked for the Silachai Rock Crushing Plant, situated near the cliff, which is part of I-Mot hill in Tambon Na Phralan of Muang district. I-Mot was the highest hill in the province rising to about 700 metres. [passage omitted]

Reports on the death toll were still contradictory. While police said that 12 were killed, the provincial administration put it at 11. [passage omitted]

The accident prompted Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to leave Government House and take an army helicopter to Sara Buri. However, he did not inspect the site of the tragedy. The tragedy occurred because they were operating at the base of the cliff," Chatchai said. [passage omitted]

Sara Buri Deputy Governor Wichien Pao-in said a heavy downpour a few days earlier might have loosened the rocks at the top of the cliff, resulting in the avalanche. He said rescue workers had to dynamite the fallen boulders to retrieve the remaining bodies, and this may take a week to complete.

About 500 workers and soldiers from the Sara Buri-based cavalry, aided by cranes, tractors and earth moving equipment of the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) and Siam Cement Co Ltd were mobilized to try to remove the rocks to recover the bodies. [passage omitted]

Vietnam

Soviet Envoy on USSR 'New Stage,' Relations

BK3110160790 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 31—Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam R. L. Khamidulin held a press conference here today on the occasion of the 73rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution (Nov. 7).

Ambassador Khamidulin brought out the great significance of the Soviet people's glorious historic anniversary and stressed:

"At present, the Soviet Union is entering a new stage with the aim to change and make healthy all social relations of multi-ethnicity state. Firstly, the Soviet state will concentrate its efforts on its shift to the market economy."

On the relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the ambassador said: "The Soviet and Vietnamese peoples have closely cooperated and helped each other in various fields during the years of struggle for independence and freedom as well as in the peaceful national construction of the Vietnamese people. Today, while the restructuration and renovation are under way in each country, the economic and technological cooperations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam continue to be consolidated and developed in the direction of enhancing their strength and efficiency suited to the new stage."

Expects Trade To Stay Level

BK3110163590 Hong Kong AFP in English 1447 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi, Oct 31 (AFP)—Trade between the Soviet Union and Vietnam will remain at its current level in 1991, totalling some 2.5 billion rubles (1.38 billion dollars), the Soviet ambassador here said Wednesday.

But trade between the two countries, both members of COMECON or the Socialist Bloc common market, would from next year be "based on world prices and conducted in hard currency," Rashid Khamidulin told a news conference here. "We expect to maintain in 1991 the level of our trade this year, which is around 2.5 million rubles," he said, adding that a Vietnamese delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong was in Moscow for talks on the issue. "The new COMECON practices will not always be applied automatically," Mr. Khamidulin said. "We are discussing them with the Vietnamese and I think we can reach an agreement for a transition period."

The Soviet Union, which accounts for two thirds of Vietnam's foreign trade, is also its main commercial partner. The Vietnamese economy has been oriented primarily toward other socialist countries but recently opened up to capitalist countries.

The trend coincides with democratic reforms in socialist Eastern European countries, which are now loosening ties with Hanoi. "We want to achieve a trade equilibrium and efforts in this direction are already bearing fruit, even if the problems are not always easy to resolve," Mr. Khamidulin said.

The Soviet Union provides gas, cotton, fertilizer and manufactured goods to Vietnam, which exports coffee, tea, rubber, seafood and some textiles in return.

Separately, the Soviet ambassador denied that Moscow had cut fuel deliveries to Vietnam in recent months and said his government would honor its contracts. "In the first nine months of this year, the Soviet Union supplied three quarters of the 2.7 million tonnes of fuel it had contracted to deliver to Vietnam in 1990," Mr. Khamidulin said. "We will deliver all the fuel that is due."

Vietnam produces oil but lacks facilities to refine its crude, and it depends on the Soviet Union for most of its fuel needs. After a substantial rise in oil prices on the open market in Vietnam in recent weeks, the Vietnamese press said Moscow was not honoring its delivery commitments.

Mr. Khamidulin said Moscow had been unable to meet its commitments to supply Vietnam with fertilizer because of delays in delivery. "We are going to try to honor our contracts for the delivery of carbonite (a nitrogen-based fertilizer), the only one out of three fertilizers that we have not been able to supply within the times and in the quantities specified," he said.

Vietnam shipped 1.4 million tonnes of rice overseas last year to become the world's third-biggest rice exporter behind Thailand and the United States. But it is totally dependent upon overseas suppliers for fertilizer. Sources here said Vietnam had to buy fertilizer from the Philippines and Japan to ensure a good rice harvest this year.

Pessimistic About Cambodia Talks

BK3110165590 Hong Kong AFP in English 1404 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Hanoi, Oct 31 (AFP)—Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam Rashid Khamidulin said Wednesday he doubted the Paris International Peace Conference on Cambodia could be convened this year. "I hope that the Paris conference can meet in December, but I'm not very optimistic," said the ambassador, who until recently served as Moscow's top envoy in Phnom Penh.

The conference's co-chairs, France and Indonesia, had hoped to reconvene the meeting in December to formalize a peace plan agreement reached by the warring Cambodian factions in Jakarta in September. "There are still some problems to resolve and in any case, a delay of two or three months wouldn't be dangerous," said Mr. Kahmidulin, who as one of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's top Cambodia specialists has followed the peace process closely. [passage omitted]

Mr. Khamidulin also acknowledged that military offensives were possible during the dry season, which begins in a few weeks in Cambodia, but he said they should not "fundamentally change the general situation on the ground." "The opposition forces are not capable of overturning the Phnom Penh government," said the Soviet diplomat, whose country is the Cambodian Army's main arms supplier. [passage omitted]

Khmer Rouge Military Activities Criticized

BK0111094590 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Cambodian issue is being settled by peaceful means, but in recent days the Khmer Rouge stepped up their military activities, undermining the process of seeking a solution to the issue. In this connection, our radio commentator has this to say:

In recent period, the settlement of the Cambodian issue by peaceful means has been identified as a correct and effective trend. In accordance with this trend, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council have worked out a framework for a political solution to the issue and the Cambodian factions have set up the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia. The present difficulty for and difference in the SNC is the election of the organization's president and vice president. It is believed that to solve this deadlock, all Cambodian sides should meet again and show their good will in settlement of the conflict in the interest of the country and the Cambodian people.

Yet, at present the Khmer Rouge refuse this as a way of solving the issue. They want to take military acts in solving the Cambodian internal affairs. The French news agency AFP reported that Khmer Rouge divisions were preparing for an offensive in this dry season. The Khmer Rouge are launching attacks on many localities in north of Cambodia. More serious still, the Khmer Rouge is scheming to destroy the Angkor Wat Temple, the symbol of the Cambodian nation and people. These military operations of the Khmer Rouge aggravated the situation in the country.

For its part, the Phnom Penh government has shown self-restraint and called on the Khmer Rouge to end immediately their dangerous military acts. On the contrary, the Khmer Rouge refused these appeals, and moreover they pushed up their military activities. As it was reported by Radio BBC on 29 October, the Khmer Rouge would use armored vehicles in its assaults on many cities of Cambodia in this dry season. In other words, we can see that the Khmer Rouge's scheme in these days became more dangerous. They do not stop at using military actions to foul Cambodia's internal affairs but nurture a scheme of gaining superiority at the coming Paris conference on Cambodia.

Over the past 10 years, the Khmer Rouge always schemed to undermine the settlement of the Cambodian issue. However, reality has proved that they could not realize their scheme due to their limited strength. Thai senior officers who followed the situation in Cambodia remarked that the Khmer Rouge cannot keep any city in Cambodia for long. Nevertheless, Khmer Rouge military operations did cause difficulties and hinder the process of settling the Cambodian issue. For this reason, they have been and will be condemned by contemporary and future history. And it is certain that by so doing the Khmer Rouge cannot be accepted and cannot gain prestige in Cambodia and the world over.

Dong Sy Nguyen Receives Russian Delegation

BK0111100090 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 1—Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Dong Si Nguyen received here yesterday a delegation of the Ministry of Land Improvement and Water Conservancy of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic led by Minister V.P. Luginov on a working visit to Vietnam.

Also present at the reception were Minister of Water Resources Nguyen Canh Dinh.

Earlier, Minister V.P. Luginov and Minister Nguyen Canh Dinh reviewed the implementation of the agreements signed between the two ministries, and expressed satisfaction at the results of their cooperation. The two sides also exchanged views on the cooperation of the two ministries in the new situation.

U.S., U.K. Organizations To Set Up Offices

BK0111054890 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 31—Agreements on the establishment of the representation offices of OXFAM [Oxford Committee for Famine Relief], a British non-governmental organization, and MCC [expansion unknown], a U.S non-governmental organization, in Vietnam was signed here yesterday.

Signatories were Bui Xuan Nhat, acting head of the Foreign Ministry's Department of Economic and Cultural Cooperation, representing the Vietnamese government; B.N. Fawcett, representing OXFAM; and Ms. P.H. Martin, representing MCC.

The signing ceremony was witnessed by representatives of the Vietnam Union of Peace, Friendship, and Solidarity Organizations, the Ministry of Finance and the Committee for the Reception of Foreign Aid as well as OXFAM and MCC official now in Hanoi.

Minister Calls for Meeting on Rice Shortage

BK0111090790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] This afternoon, 31 October, the minister of agriculture and food industry called a meeting to make an announcement on the present food production and trading situation, to point out the causes of the current rice shortages in Hanoi and some provinces, and to discuss measures to solve them.

In the recent past, because of the effects of typhoons and floods, the food circulation between localities has been beset by difficulties. In some areas, the peasants, fearful of bad crops, kept their paddy and refused to sell it. Therefore, over the past few days, especially on the 30th and 31st of October, the price of rice in Hanoi shot up to 1,800-2,000 dong per kilogram. In view of this situation, the minister said the central level and Hanoi will use their reserves of tens of thousands of metric tons of grain to ease the rice shortage. This morning, the food service of Hanoi released 9,300 tons of rice for sale at its 134 outlets and at some other stores of the General Grain Corporation No. 1 at the prices of 1,400 dong per kilogram for common rice, and 1,500 dong per kilogram for high quality rice.

At the meeting, the Hanoi Grain Corporation also revealed that it has signed contracts with some southern provinces to buy 100,000 tons of grain and that 5,000 tons of rice will arrive in Hanoi within the next few days. The corporation guaranteed that there would be enough grain for sale to the public at 1,500 dong per kilogram for high quality rice.

State Council on Proposed Working Agenda

BK3110164190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Council of State communique; date not given]

[Text] On 27, 29, and 30 October, the Council of State met under its chairman Vo Chi Cong.

1. The Council of State decided to convene the Eighth National Assembly's eighth session in the first week of December 1990, with the following proposed working agenda:

—To hear the Council of Ministers' report on the socioeconomic situation in 1990 and to decide on socioeconomic tasks for 1991.
—To hear supplementary reports on efforts to curb corruption and goods smuggling and results in dealing with a number of major negative practices.
—To hear the report on implementation of the 1990 state budget; to decide on the 1991 state draft budget; and to settle the 1989 state budget accounts.
—To approve the draft law on business transactions, private business transactions, and joint stock companies; the law on amendments to some provisions of the military service law; and the law on amendments to some provisions of the law governing officers of the Vietnam People's Army.
—To contribute ideas to the draft law on forests and the draft law on general education level I.
—To hear the Council of State's report on activities of the National Assembly and the Council of State from the first session of the Eighth National Assembly and orientations and tasks of the National Assembly from now to the end of its current term.
—To hear reports from the court and control sectors and a report on the state's foreign affairs activities during the second half of 1990.
—To adopt the regulation on organization and activities of the Nationalities Council and the regulation on organization and activities of the National Assembly's standing committees.

—To revise and supplement some provisions of the regulation on National Assembly deputies and by-laws of National Assembly sessions.

2. The Council of State heard the Council of Ministers' report on the draft laws on amendments to some provisions of the military service law and the law governing officers of the Vietnam People's Army and heard ideas contributed to these two draft laws by the National Assembly Judiciary Committee and by localities, sectors, and military units.

The Council of State noted that after implementing the military service law and the law governing officers of the Vietnam People's Army during the past eight years and more, positive development has been achieved in building and strengthening the Vietnam People's Army, thereby meeting requirements for national construction and defense. However, through practical implementation, some provisions of these two laws should be reexamined and promptly revised to suit the Army building task in the new situation.

The Council of State has contributed ideas to this issue and assigned the National Assembly Judiciary Committee and the Council of Ministers' Law Drafting Committee to perfect these two draft laws for submission to the National Assembly for approval at its upcoming session.

3. After listening to the views of the National Assembly Economic, Planning, and Budget Committee and Judiciary Committee, the Council of State reviewed the draft law on business transactions, private business transactions, and joint stock companies that has already been adjusted according to the suggestions contributed by the people. The Council of State warmly commended our compatriots throughout the country as well as all branches, echelons, social organizations and business circles belonging to different economic sectors for having contributed concrete opinions to help perfect this draft law.

The Council of State discussed and decided to divide the draft law on business transactions, private business transactions, and joint stock companies into two separate draft laws: the draft law on private business transactions and the draft law on joint stock companies. The objective of the move is to make everything consistent with the contents, aims, and areas of adjustment of each draft law. The Council of State also requested the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly Economic, Planning, and Budget Committee and Judiciary Committee to promptly perfect these two draft laws for submission to the National Assembly for approval.

4. In order to create conditions for the National Assembly to operate efficiently and on the recommendations of many National Assembly deputies, the Council of State gave its opinions about ways to perfect the draft laws on amending and supplementing some provisions of the regulations governing National Assembly deputies and procedures to be observed at National Assembly sessions that had already been submitted by the chief of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State.

5. The Council of State heard reports on the results of National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao's official friendship visits to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] from 13-20 September 1990 and to the Kingdom of Thailand from 25-30 September 1990, as well as the results of a friendship visit to Japan from 8-15 October 1990 by our National Assembly delegation led by National Assembly Vice Chairman Phung Van Tuu.

The Council of State warmly appreciated and highly valued the results of the National Assembly chairman's visit to the LPDR. The visit has contributed to strengthening the special friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the Vietnamese and Lao National Assemblies and peoples. The Council of State appreciated our National Assembly delegation's activities during its visits to the Kingdom of Thailand and Japan, regarding these visits as good indications of a new step in the development of the friendly and cooperative ties between the Vietnamese National Assembly and people and the National Assemblies and peoples of Thailand and Japan.

6. The Council of State decided to appoint a number of ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

7. The Council of State decided to grant the title of Labor Hero to Comrade Tran Van Gianh, head of the steering committee in charge of the Tri An Hydroelectric Power Plant Building Project, for his outstanding work performance; the title of People's Teacher to 28 teachers; and the title of Outstanding Teachers to 476 other teachers.

8. The Council of State decided to appoint Comrade Nguyen Van Duc, director of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Organ of Control, to the post of deputy director of the Supreme People's Organ of Control.

9. The Council of State decided to extend the term of a number of people's assessors of the Supreme People to issues related to the work of the Supreme People's Court.

International Symposium on Superconductors Held

BK0111114590 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 1—An international symposium on [the] nature and properties of high-temperature superconductors has been held here with the participation of more than 100 Vietnamese and foreign scientists and research workers.

The three-day symposium ended on Wednesday was organised by the National Centre for Scientific Research of Vietnam with assistance from UNESCO, the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste (Italy), the International Programme in Physics Sciences in Uppsala (Sweden), the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna (USSR).The foreign participants were from Britain, India, Poland, Bangladesh, Germany, the Netherlands, Hungary, the Soviet Union, the United States, Japan, Pakistan, France, Romania and Sweden.

At the symposium, the participants presented and discussed the latest results of their researches on the nature and properties of high-temperature superconductors.

Vietnam Joins International Coffee Organization

BK0111105290 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 1—Vietnam has become the 75th member of the International Coffee Organization (ICO).

Its membership was decided by the International Coffee Council at its 56th regular session held recently in London. A Vietnamese delegation led by Doan Trieu Nhan, director general of the Union of Coffee Enterprises and president of the Coffee Association of Vietnam, attended the session as [an] observer.

New Caledonia

South Pacific Forum Officially Opens 27 Oct

BK2710141290 Hong Kong AFP in English !308 GMT 27 Oct 90

[Text] Noumea, Oct 27 (AFP)—The South Pacific conference officially opened here Saturday, with its members to focus on the fight against AIDS in the region and to decide on future policies. The 30th ministerial-level conference brings together delegates from 27 government and territorial administrations grouped under the South Pacific Commission (SPC). It is to hold working meetings from Sunday to Tuesday.

The conference, the top decision making body of the commission, will evaluate its achievements over the last year and will adopt a work program and a budget for 1991.

Aside from addressing the fight against Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), the meeting will also be an opportunity for the 27 members to debate other issues considered vital to the Pacific.

The commission secretary general, Atanraoi Baiteke, will present a report on results obtained from resolutions adopted during the last conference on drift net fishing. A separate report will focus on the effects of climatic change on the sea level. Drifnet fishing and global warming are regarded as two of the most important issues for Pacific countries.

Delegates are also expected to decide on rebuilding the commissiom headquarters here, currently housed in a World War II-vintage former U.S. Army building which no longer meets the commission's needs.

The commission was set up in 1947 as a consultative forum between the then colonial powers—Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands and the United States—and their dependencies.

The Netherlands has since quit and most of the colonies have become independent, but remain members. The commission works in health, economic development and welfare.

Continues 29 Oct

BK2910101890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0957 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] Noumea, Oct 29 (AFP)—The South Pacific Commission (SPC) opened a ministerial conference here Monday with talks on driftnet fishing and the effects of global warming on sea levels. The conference hailed the agreement of Japan, Taiwan and South Korea to abandon driftnet fishing by July in line with a December 1989 U.N. General Assembly resolution.

Fiji's chief representative Berenado Vunibobo said the rise in sea levels threatening South Pacific island nations was a direct result of the "lifestyle" of Western industrialized nations. He warned that if a solution to global warming, which is melting the icecaps and raising the planet's sea levels, were not found soon, "island nations won't be here to discuss it anymore."

French representative Philippe Baude, permanent secretary for the South Pacific, said that Paris planned to host a seminar next year or early the following year on global warming.

Delegation heads from the 27 governments and territorial administrations at the conference also gave brief opening speeches before settling down to work on next year's budget and programs.

The conference, due to end Wednesday, was also expected to focus on halting the spread of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in the South Pacific, SPC officials said. The issue was to be discussed Tuesday. Driftnet fishing and global warming are regarded as two of the most important issues for Oceania countries.

The delegates were also slated to make a decision on rebuilding the SPC headquarters in this capital of New Caledonia, informed sources said.

Bishop Comments on Tonga

BK0111051490 Hong Kong AFP in English 2219 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Noumea, Oct 31 (AFP)—The people of Tonga should have the power to freely express their wish for political change, the Roman Catholic bishop of the island kingdom, Monsignor Patelisio Finau, said here Wednesday.

Msgr. Finau, who is participating in the 30th South Pacific conference here, said the conservative rulers of Tonga should abandon their "feudal spirit" and allow "progressive changes" in the political situation.

The crown prince and Foreign Minister Prince Tupouto'a last week accused Msgr. Finau of advocating a coup d'etat as a representative of a foreign power he named as the "king of Rome, the Vatican Government." Tongan King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV said earlier this year that Msgr. Finau had been converted to Marxism when he lived in the Philippines in the early 1970s.

Msgr. Finau has described the prince's charges as "wild and generalized accusations" that reflected "fears of power hungry leaders losing power." He added in an interview here that the Tongan nobility lived in fear of a plot to overturn them, adding that they were "preparing themselves for the worst."

Msgr. Finau said the Tongan people needed a dialogue with the authorities on social justice and that although the church was not involved in politics, one of its roles was to promote such dialogue. "Unfortunately, we do not see any signs that this discussion is possible and we can only be hope [as received] as a priest that the leaders become more human and realize that their role is to serve the interests of the people," he said.

The kingdom of Tonga, some 1,500 kilometers (900 miles) east of New Caledonia, is composed of 169 islands and is led by a king and 33 nobles. The country's 100,000 commoners have minority power in parliament.

Conference Concludes 31 Oct

BK3110124590 Hong Kong AFP in English 1132 GMT 31 Oct 90

[By Philippe Perdriau]

[Text] Noumea, Oct 31 (AFP)—South Pacific states and territories ended an annual conference here Wednesday, agreeing to step up their fight against AIDS but failing to decide where their headquarters should be based.

The ministerial conference of the 27-member South Pacific Commission (SPC) was dominated by sometimes heated debate over the issue of the headquarters, currently based here in the capital of New Caledonia. Some countries, notably Fiji, have argued that it would [be] cheaper to base the headquarters elsewhere. In the end, the ministers agreed to postpone the issue until the 31st SPC conference, to be held in Tonga in 1991.

The ministers adopted a resolution on AIDS, the main focus of the three-day conference, stressing the need to launch educational campaigns on the killer disease, to include the use of the media and informational materials.

Religious leaders and education and health officials warned here Tuesday that the further spread of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) would have disastrous economic and social effects for Pacific islanders. As of October 1, some 16,000 people were found to be carrying the AIDS virus in the South Pacific region, 2,710 of them with full-blown AIDS, according to World Health Organization (WHO) figures presented to the meeting Tuesday.

The conference also adopted several other resolutions on important issues for the region, including one on drift-net fishing. It welcomed the decision by Japan, Taiwan and South Korea to halt drift-net fishing by July 1, 1991, the date set by the United Nations General Assembly in December last year to limit or halt such fishing in the South Pacific. Drift-net fishing has been rapidly depleting South Pacific resources and has threatened some aquatic species, including ones on the endangered species list, according to environmentalists.

After a long debate Wednesday, the ministers agreed to postpone until next year's conference the decision on whether to rebuild SPC offices on a new site here as proposed by the French and New Caledonian delegations. Numerous delegates voiced reservations about the plan, with several questioning how such a project could be financed.

French representative Philippe Baude told the conference that Paris had offered to pay about 60 per cent of the cost of the new headquarters if it remained in the New Caledonian capital. The subject of the SPC's headquarters has been under discussion since 1976. Several countries, including Fiji, have supported moving the headquarters, arguing that operating costs, are higher here than in other Pacific countries.

Also during the conference, observers from the Asian Development Bank, the Commission of the European Communities for the Pacific, and the UN Development Program outlined financial aid packages for regional programs under discussion. A WHO official listed health care priorities in the region targetting polio, tuberculosis and the eradication of malaria.

The conference, presided over by Lorenzo de Leon Guerrero of the northern Mariana Islands, also adopted its work program and budget for 1991 and evaluated its achievements during the current year.

New Zealand

Prime Minister Bolger Names New Cabinet

BK0111055190 Hong Kong AFP in English 0540 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Wellington, Nov 1 (AFP)—New Zealand's [NZ's] new prime minister, Jim Bolger, named his new cabinet here Thursday.

The cabinet, in order of seniority:

Jim Bolger—prime minister/minister in charge of security intelligence service.

Don McKinnon—deputy prime minister/minister of external relations and trade/minister of foreign affairs.

Bill Birch—minister of labour/minister of immigration/minister of state services/minister of Pacific island affairs. Other responsibility—accident compensation corporation.

Ruth Richardson—minister of finance. Other responsibilities—earthquake and war damage commission, national provident fund.

Paul East—attorney-general. Other responsibilities—serious fraud office, leader of the house, audit department.

John Falloon—minister of agriculture/minister of forestry. Other responsibility—minister for racing.

Doug Kidd—minister for state-owned enterprises/minister of railways/minister of works and development. Other responsibilities—associate minister of finance, airways corporation, coal corporation, electricity corporation, government property services, government supply brokerage corporation, land corporation, forestry corporation, New Zealand post, NZ rail, works and development services corporation.

Philip Burdon—minister of commerce. Other responsibilities—minister for industry, associate minister of external relations and trade, member of the NZ planning council.

Simon Upton—minister of health/minister for the environment/minister of research, science and technology.

John Banks—minister of police/minister of tourism/minister of recreation and sport.

Jenny Shipley—minister of social welfare/minister of women's affairs.

Warren Cooper—minister of defence/minister of local government. Other responsibilities—minister in charge of war pensions, television New Zealand, radio New Zealand.

Doug Graham—minister of justice/minister of disarmament/minister of arts and culture.

Lockwood Smith—minister of education. Other responsibilities—education review office, national library.

Maurice McTigue—minister of employment. Other responsibility—associate minister of finance.

Rob Storey—minister of transport/minister of statistics/minister of lands. Other responsibilities—minister of survey and land information, minister in charge of valuation department.

Winston Peters—minister of Maori affairs. Other responsibility—minister in charge of the IWI transition agency.

Denis Marshall—minister of conservation/ minister of science. Other responsibility—associate minister of agriculture.

John Luxton—minister of housing/minister of energy. Other responsibility—associate minister of education.

Wyatt Creech—minister of revenue/minister of customs. Other responsibilities—government superannuation fund, minister in charge of the public trust office.

Ministers outside the cabinet:

Katherine O'Regan—minister of consumer affairs. Other responsibilities—associate minister of women's affairs, associate minister of health.

Roger McClay—minister of youth affairs. Other responsibilities—associate minister of education, associate minister of social welfare, associate minister of Pacific island affairs.

Graeme Lee—minister of internal affairs/minister for senior citizens/minister of civil defence.

Roger Maxwell—minister of regional development. Other responsibilities—associate minister of employment, associate minister of immigration.

Maurice Williamson—minister of communications/minister of broadcasting. Other responsibilities—associate minister of health, associate minister of research, science and technology.

Solomon Islands

Mamaloni Names Natural Resources Minister

BK2910100890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0948 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] Honiara, Oct 29 (AFP)—Solomon Islands Prime Minister Solomon Mamaloni completed the formation of his new government on Monday, two weeks after he resigned from his ruling People's Alliance Party (PAP) to become an independent. The 15th member of the cabinet, Job Duddley Tausinga, was sworn in as minister for natural resources by the country's Governor General Sir George Lepping here.

Mr. Tausinga, formerly a senior PAP member, was included in Mr. Mamaloni's new government after the deputy leader of the opposition United Party, former Prime Minister Ezekiel Alebua, declined the offer of a portfolio.

Mr. Mamaloni dismissed five PAP members from his cabinet on October 12, but kept another nine in his new team.

Mr. Tausinga earlier had signed two opposition-sponsored memoranda of understanding aimed at toppling Mr. Mamaloni.

The leader of the opposition, Andrew Nori, commented: "My side is not so worried that Mr. Tausinga has joined the government because there are indications that we also have a new member."

Mr. Nori, who was due to meet the governor-general on Wednesday to seek an early session of parliament, asserted that some members of the new cabinet would support a motion of no-confidence in Mr. Mamaloni. This year's final session of parliament has been scheduled for November 12.

Mr. Mamaloni quit the PAP ahead of an expected party vote of no confidence over his involvement in efforts to obtain a 250 million dollar loan from an obscure Italian company.

Western Samoa

Registration Confusion Causing Poll Crisis

BK2910075790 Hong Kong AFP in English 0638 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] Wellington, Oct 29 (AFP)—Nearly a third of eligible voters in Western Samoa's universal suffrage referendum this week will not be able to vote, opposition leader Tupua Tamasese Efi said Monday.

Speaking by telephone from the capital Apia, Mr. Tupua Tamasese said many people had not received their registration papers for the referendum. "Its a total mess and we don't know what will happen," he said, adding that he was among those who could not vote although he was on the main electoral roll used in the current political system.

Officials have said between 85,000 and 90,000 people were eligible to vote in the referendum Monday (Samoa time) but indications this week were that only 53,000 people had registered.

Hundreds of signed registration papers had been scattered through a graveyard at Moamoa, south of Apia, the SAMOA TIMES reported over the weekend. The newspaper also quoted officials of the plebiscite office as saying hundreds of registration certificates had not been sent out. Government officials were not immediately available for comment Monday.

Since Western Samoa won independence in 1962 from New Zealand only Matai—family heads holding chiefly or orator titles—have been allowed to vote for and hold the 45 seats in a single-house parliament. Western Samoa currently has 24,000 Matai titles shared among 18,000 individuals. In neighbouring American Samoa there is universal sufferage but only Matai title holders can sit in the senate.

In the plebiscite, in which all aged over 21 are eligible, voters will be asked: "Do you agree that every citizen of Western Samoa who has attained the age of 21 years is entitled to be registered to vote at any general election or by-election?"

A second question asks: "Do you agree that there should be a second assembly for parliament... comprising members from each of the 11 traditional divisions of Western Samoa, such members to be elected in accordance with custom and tradition?"

Prime Minister Tofilau Eti was Monday returning from Hawaii where he had attended the Pacific summit with President George Bush.

In Honolulu he said he personally favoured universal suffrage but added that his government did not officially support either a yes or no vote. "That is up to the people to decide," he said. "All we want to do is give them a chance to have their say."

Mr. Tofilau denied opposition claims that the referendum was a political ploy to divert attention from serious economic problems in the run-up to general elections in February.

Mr. Tupua Tamasese, who holds one of the four royal titles in Samoa, said he was annoyed about the mix-up in voting and the politicisation of the plebiscite. "There are a lot of people trying to listen, trying to find out what the people's preference is, but it is going to be impossible now to know what the people really believe," he said, adding that the confusion could destroy the crediblity of the vote, especially if it were close.

He said he was staggered to discover he could not vote although he was on the Matai roll, saying he had not been able to register as he was out of the country at the time.

Samoa is a deeply conservative country and the proposed changes have caused controversy. Observers say the bulk of voters in rural areas are expected to reject the changes, while the civil service and student population of Apia are likely to be in favour.

The Matai suffrage system has had its critics because of the way in which it has caused an explosion in the numbers of Matai title holders, often for apparent political gain before elections. The SAMOA OBSERVER newspaper earlier reported that in 1961 there was one Matai title per 24 people, in 1981 one to 11 and last year one to eight.

Samoans Vote 'Narrowly' for Universal Suffrage

BK3110073790 Hong Kong AFP in English 0528 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Auckland, New Zealand, Oct 31 (AFP)—Western Samoans have voted only narrowly in favour of universal suffrage, a Western Samoa legislative assembly official said Tuesday local time. But the poll turned out to be low on top of allegations made last week that thousands had not been able to register to vote.

Western Samoa is currently governed by a political system which gives family heads holding chiefly or orator titles, known as Matais, the exclusive right to vote. The referendum to change the system was conducted on Monday in Samoa.

Preliminary results released in Apia show that 19,392 people voted for universal suffrage and 17,464 voted against, the official said. There were 2,472 invalid votes. The figures translate to 52.6 per cent of the valid votes cast in favour of universal suffrage and 47.3 per cent opposed.

Earlier the legislative assembly claimed 53,000 Samoans had registered to vote, in the first time since independence in 1962 that untitled people had been asked to cast a ballot. The official turnout was 74 per cent amidst claims thousands of people had not received certificates to vote while many of the up to 95,000 people over the age of 21 had not been registered at all.

The referendum also asked if Samoans wanted an upper house of parliament established, to be occupied by Matai from the country's traditional districts.

A total of 21,428 people (60 per cent of the valid vote) rejected the proposal while 13,930 (39.3 per cent) were in favour of it. There were 3,321 invalid ballots.

Political sources in Western Samoa have previously warned that an inconclusive vote would see the status quo remaining. The referendum was non-binding and its result will be debated by the assembly later.